BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE

BANGOR (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1869.

VOLUME XXXVI—NUMBER 292

THE BANGOR
Daily Whig & Courier,
PUBLISHED MORNINGS.
...oman's Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge, on the Lower Floor.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year.
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
at the Office of the Daily Whig and Courier, at Two Dollars per year. *invariably in advance.*

AGENCIES.
Pettengill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, and ... Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper.
S. R. Niles. Agent, Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.
Subscribers finding this notice marked, will understand that the time for which they paid has nearly expired.
Your Subscription expires

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate for Sale.
A GOOD HOUSE with many modern improvements, about a mile and a half from Kenduskeag Bridge, being formerly the homestead of Benjamin Gulliver.
A good lot of and connected with the premises to be sold also if necessary.
A perfect title will be given in both cases.
For further particulars apply to
J. F. GODFREY, Dow's Block.
aug17 tf

FOR SALE.
A GOOD TWO STORY HOUSE, and Stable, pleasantly located, modern style, ten rooms, hard and soft water, corner lot, at a bargain. Inquire of B. N. THOMS.
June 7th, 1869. tf

FOR RENT.
A desirable house, situated No. 55 Pine St., with eleven rooms, in good repair. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of J. A. WALLIS.
nov 27

For Rent,
A SMALL TENEMENT in Union Place. Also, for sale, two good COAL STOVES.
Dec1 2w SAMUEL NASH.

Tavern Stand for Sale.
THE well known stand called the "American House" in Ellsworth is offered for Sale. The location is the best in the city, and the patronage bestowed upon it has always been liberal, and the business must of necessity increase in the future. To one acquainted with the business, and who is disposed to accommodate the public no better chance offers. The reason of selling is, I have been in the business long enough.
If the house is not sold, it will be closed as a public house after the 1st of December, until further notice.
BENJ. J. TINKER.
Ellsworth, Nov. 15th, 1869. oct20 tf

House for Sale.
HOUSE NO. 6, BROWN ST., occupied by B. F. Adams. For particulars inquire on the premises or of Dr. E. T. WASGATT, 2½ Kenduskeag Bridge. oct19

Store and Offices for Rent.
STORE on the corner of Main & Broad Streets, recently occupied by Stone & Daggett, also two Offices in Third Story, and one large Room in the Fourth. Possession given immediately.
Oct12 R. S. PRESCOTT.

For Sale or to Let.
The TAVERN STAND, known as the Sacramento House, situated in Upper Stillwater, on the main travelled up river road, eight miles from Bangor. The buildings are large and commodious, with two good stables and a fine Hall, an excellent situation for any one who "knows how to keep a hotel."
For terms and particulars enquire at the office of SUTTON & MASON, on Exchange street, or of the subscriber at Upper Stillwater.
A. B. Sutton.
Upper Stillwater, Dec. 8th, 1868. tf

For Sale.
House and Lot 173 State street. House two stories, nearly new, in good repair. Enquire at 76 Exchange st. M. E. HODGKINS.
may 13

The Abbott Family School,
AT LITTLE BLUE,
FARMINGTON, - - - MAINE,
THIS Institution has been in successful operation twenty-five years. The natural facilities here afforded, together with the complete internal arrangements of the Mansion and School Room, make this one of the most desirable schools in New England.
Pupils received at *all times.*
Send for circular or address the Principal,
ALDEN J. BLETHEN.
Farmington, Dec. 1, 1869. d&w

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
Officers.
Rob't Bage, Pres. Fred'k W. Macy, Vice-Pres.
Wesley E. Shader, Sec'y.
ISSUES Policies upon all approved plans, at low rates, and with unusual liberality to policy holders.
All policies strictly non-forfeitable after the first payment, under Massachusetts Non-forfeiture Act, adopted by this Company.
All surplus divided among the insured.
No restrictions upon residence or travel, and no special permits required for mariners, or for any occupation except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.
Examination will convince that every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western.
Active Agents wanted throughout New England. Apply to
... GANNETT, Gen. Agt. for New England, Office 10 State Street, Boston.
Or to C. O. WINSLOW, State Agent, Portland, Me.
Nov15 1m

Now is the Time.
PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER, by buying
Outside Windows,
Cellar Windows, Doors, Sash, &c.,
—OF—
M. SCHWARTZ,
Nos. 139 & 141 Exchange St.,
Where may be found the LARGEST STOCK and BEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
CALL AND SEE.
Bangor, Oct. 27.

FLOUR.
COLE'S FFFG, Plant's, St. Joseph, Mayflower, Metcalf's Extra, Renwood, Camille, Acme, Pine Street, New Genessee,
CORN AND MEAL,
VERY LOW FOR CASH.
WALTER BROWN & SON,
110 and 114 Exchange St.
Oct. 25, 1869. tf

Sleighs, Sleighs.
WE are constantly receiving from the Manufactory of EDWARD RIDDLE, Boston, some very superior
Sleighs, Pungs and Carriages,
which may be seen in Norombega Market, and for sale by SMITH & HALLETT.
Nov3 6w*

For Sale.
AT Wharff's Shop, one good IRON HUB SIX HORSE WAGON.
W. H. STRICKLAND & CO

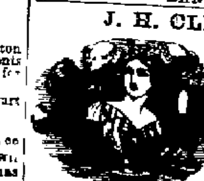
THANKSGIVING.
Savory Herbs, Powdered,
Perfectly fresh and pure,
At BRADBURY'S.
CITRON and CURRANTS, At BRADBURY'S.
PEACHES, Pears, Plums, Tomatoes, Lobsters, Clams, Oysters and Soups in Cans.
SARDINES and OLIVES, [illegible]
PICKLES and SAUCES, [illegible]
[illegible]
Call at B. F. BRADBURY'S
[illegible] CHOICE GOODS at Lowest Prices.
nov11 Nos. 5 and 1 Smith's Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. L. MITCHELL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
CAN BE FOUND AT
OLD OFFICE, - NO. 55 W. MARKET SQUARE
(Next to Wheelwright & Clark's Block.)
Bangor, Maine.
February 26, 1869.

H. C. GOODENOW,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY,
DOW'S BLOCK,
Corner Hammond and Central Streets,
Nov12 *BANGOR.* d&wly

J. H. CLERGUE



BARBER
—AND—
Wig-Maker,
117 Exchange Street,
Where can be found a Large Assortment of False Human HAIR, Old Bands, Front Pieces. Wigs and Half Wigs repaired at short notice. Ladies entrance 115 Exchange Street. may 26

WM. T. HILLIARD,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
—OFFICE—
Over Mercantile Bank, Hammond St
Bangor, Nov. 22, 1866—tf (Times copy)

Blacksmith Work!
Done to Order, at City Point.

SHIP WORK
Of all kinds, as follows.—Anchors and Chains repaired; Hooks and Thimbles made and repaired; Boat Hooks and Pickeroons; Pick Poles and Picks fitted to order; Shackles and Chains for Booms; Boom Irons of all kinds.
WOODS WORK
Of all kinds;—Driving Corks and Sets; Cant Dogs made to order; Draft and B Chains; Timber Tongs and Box Hooks; Hogshead and Barrel Can Hooks, Grains and Harpoons; Claw Bars, Ship Chandlery work of all kinds; Caulking Mallets and Irons made.
All kinds of Iron work on Vessels
DONE TO ORDER.
L. D. Higgins.
Bangor, April 14, 1869.

PAIL, TUB, BARREL, KEG, STAVE, HOOP AND CHAIR
MACHINERY.
CYLINDER STAVE SAWS, from 3 in to 5 feet diameter. Wood Working Machinery of every description, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Machinists Tools, Turbine Water Wheels, Shafting, &c., manufactured by the
BAY STATE MACHINE CO.,
Newton's Lane, Fitchburg, Mass
L. FAY THOMPSON, apr22 1y BYRON WHITCOMB

Stencil Cutting.
SHINGLE BRANDS and Stencils of every description cut at short notice; Brass Alphabets, Stencil Paste & Brushes constantly on hand. Name Plates cut in Roman writing & Old English letters with superior indelible ink, also key checks & rings.
CAUTION.—As certain parties now canvassing in the city report there is no one that makes Stencil Plates I would inform the public that there is and also that I employ no agents. Please examine my work before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. H. EARLE.
No. 2 HARLOW'S BLOCK, (up stairs).
Nov12 East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

ALFRED WALTON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Bangor, Me.
Office and Residence, 32 Essex Street.
Nov27 tf

Livery, Boarding and Sale Stable.
The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the citizens of Bangor generally, that he has opened a New Stable on the corner of Columbia and Cross Streets, on the Old Hatch House premises, where he intends to furnish first class teams for the accommodation of the public. Also, first class board for horses. By strict attention to the wants of his customers, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
CHAS. A. HUNT.
Bangor, Oct. 28, 1869.

Concrete.
THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE THAT he is prepared to lay
CONCRETE WALKS
in the most approved manner, for the citizens of Bangor, and in the neatest way, and as cheap as he can afford. Persons wishing the same to be done, will please call at the Court Street Green-house.
THOMAS ALLEN.
Bangor, May 28th, 1869.

Notice.
I HAVE opened a shop at Shirley's Corner, for the purpose of
MAKING AND REPAIRING AXES.
I will warrant every axe to be good, or no pay.
Oct8 BUSSELL

Notice
To those sending for their Friends in the Old Country.
I will sell tickets by the Cunard line Steamers, Montreal Ocean Line, and National Line, as cheap, and cheaper, than can be bought in any other office in Bangor.
Drafts for £1 Sterling and upwards, for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
WM. BRENNAN,
June 23d, 1869 108 Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Card Printed on Envelopes
AT THE
Whig & Courier Office,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE

GILMAN CRAM,
Ship Broker,
Shipping and Commission Merchant and Notary Public,
No. 99 Broad Street, Bangor, Maine.
Particular attention given to Marine Protests. Freights for vessels procured for all ports, domestic and foreign. Vessels bought, sold and chartered. Passports furnished persons visiting Foreign countries. sept17 tf

Dr. E. C. YOUNG,
Surgeon Dentist,
Attends to the practice of Dentistry, in all its branches.
Natural TEETH FILLED, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber, in the most thorough manner, and warranted. Teeth carefully EXTRACTED with the least possible pain. Ether administered to proper patients, when desired.
Office in Union Block, Main st., Bangor,—(over Alden's Drug Store.) apr29'69 1y

FILES::::FILES.
NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand
1000 Doz. Files,
And am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at
The Lowest Prices,
and will warrant them equal to any imported. Call and see them.
OLD FILES RE-CUT, as usual.
JOB COLLETT.
april 21 EXCHANGE STREET.

ELIZBETH WYER
Will continue the FUR BUSINESS at 49 Grove Street, MAKING and REPAIRING, giving her whole attention to the business, and at prices that will not fail to suit the customer. nov11

JOHN F. ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
LINCOLN, MAINE,
Strict attention given to the collection of demands. nov11

Onions!
ON hand and [illegible] at [illegible] TAYLOR'S, [illegible] Square.
tf

For Sale Cheap.
ONE GROCERY [illegible]
novl6 tf

Harvey Fisk. A. S. Hatch.
Office of FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York,
November 8, 1869
To our Customers and Correspondents
The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.
Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.
During the war the necessities and peril of the government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had before been deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.
The government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.
The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.
The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the government no longer needs, and offer for its use a remuneration which the government need no longer pay, and in some cases, a security as stable and enduring as the faith of the nation itself.
The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five Twenty bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is felt by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many lower-priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.
The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of investors.
The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience, and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the results of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.
We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.
Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the following was placed in our hands

FIRST MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT, GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Western Pacific R. R. Co.,
OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Rail Road connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, furnishes the final link in the extraordinary fact of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.
It is 150 miles in length, including a short branch and it will be the
METROPOLITAN LINE,
OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
connecting its chief cities; and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.
It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October the first full month, amounted to $195,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $ 00,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but $168,000.
The value of the property and franchises is no less than
TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
and the amount of the mortgage is
$2, 800, 000.
The bonds are of $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at
Ninety, and Accrued Interest,
in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the city of New York. Coupons due January and July 1st.
The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its Six-per-cent debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as government bonds, or as first-class mortgages on New York City property.
The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received. Government bonds received at their full market value in exchange.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers.
We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.
Nov 27 [illegible]

Custom Coat Makers
WANTED
Oct29 At No. 102 Main St.

HOUSE, SHIP, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL,
PAINTS,
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BLOOD & ROWE,
Oct 12 121 Exchange St., Bangor.

ATTENTION!
28 Main St., 28
IS THE PLACE TO GET
Good Bargains
—IN—
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
—AND—
Plated Ware of all Kinds, Cheap,
We bought low, and we shall sell our goods
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST,
OUR FRIENDS
And the public are invited to call and see for themselves.
Don't forget the place
28 Main Street, 28
PATTEN & DINSMORE'S.
B. F. B. PATTEN J. T. DINSMORE.
Bangor, Oct. 15, 1869.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE AMERICAN MACHINE
Makes Button Holes, Over Seams, Binds, Cords, Tucks, Hems, Gathers, has all the latest improvements and is the
The Best Family Machine in the Market.
Price, $75. American Plain Machine, $60
With nice Walnut covers.
DANIEL WHITE, Agent
Oct 21 No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge

Calcined Plaster,
JUST FROM THE FACTORY. Fresh ground at S. P. BRADBURY & SON'S
July 21st, 1869

CLOSING OUT
We are closing out fall stock of
Painted Blinds,
As it is getting late for them, at less than cost
Also, a good assortment of
Hardware, Paints and Oils,
VERY LOW,
No. 25 West Market Square.
BUTLER & HAYNES.
oct26

Preserve Your Cider.
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime.
BUY IT OF
J. F. PATTEN & CO,
Nov20 No 1 Granite Block, Bangor

Wanted.
200,000 ROCK MAPLE BLOCKS Size to make Men's, Women's and Boys Boots and Shoe Lasts viz.:
100,000 Men's Blocks,
40,000 Women's High Blocks
20 000 Women's Common Blocks
20 000 Boys' Common Blocks.
For further particulars, address
GIBSON & WALKER,
Oct 19 tf No. 117 North Street, Boston.

New Books.
ADAM BEDE, by George Eliot. Saint Paul, by Renan Laure, or the Blighted Life. Received at CHAS HIGHT'S
Sept21

WANTED,
AT
LOW'S MARKET,
FOR CASH, AND HIGHEST PRICES,
30,000 Partridges,
25,000 Rabbits,
5,000 Coons,
1,500 Bears,
And any quantity of VENISON, BLACK AND WOOD DUCKS, GREY SQUIRRELS, & TROUT.
WILLIAM LOW.
Bangor, Oct. 2, 1869 5m

Wanted.
FIRST CLASS COAT MAKERS
AT CHISAM'S,
Nov 9, 1868 135 Exchange St.

150 BARRELS
Choice Winter Apples,
FOR FAMILY USE
AT PROCTOR, SANDS & SMITH,
No. 10 Central Street.
Nov 3 tf

200 Barrels
APPLES.
Kennebec Baldwins.
Kennebec Greenings
New York Pippins,
Pound Sweets.
For sale by A. L. & R. C. BOYD.
Nov4

Economy is Wealth.
I DEFY COMPETITION,
And to prove this, am now prepared to sell Goods
Lower than any other House in the city
And invite the public to examine my extensive stock of
EARTHERN, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE.
CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.
SILVER PLATED GOODS and CUTLERY.
WITH a splendid assortment of Parian Vases and Statuary.
EVERY description of Lamps, Chandeliers and Brackets.
ENDLESS variety of French and Bohemian Fancy Goods.
TO be sold very low for cash, at the NEW CROCKERY STORE,
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
79 Exchange st.
[illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1814.
Thos. Hersey & Co.'s,
NEW STORE,
Corner Main and Water Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO FIND THE BEST AND BUY
CHEAP, CHEAP, for CASH, CASH.
Patronize HOME MANUFACTURE, and build up the City. Come and see us.
The LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the State,
THOS. HERSEY & CO.,
nov12 Corner Main and Water Sts., Bangor.

OPENING.
STANFORD & WHITNEY
Have just opened one of the
Choicest Stocks
—OF—
DRESS GOODS,
EVER SHOWN IN BANGOR,
Consisting in part of
French Poplins, all colors.
EPINGLINES, all colors,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, all colors,
SUIT CLOTHS, all colors,
TAMISE CLOTHS, all colors,
All Wool Plaids,
THIBETS, &c., &c.
We invite particular attention to our Stock of
BLACK ALPACAS,
Which is the largest to be found in the city of Bangor. (we mean it) and at
Prices that cannot fail to suit,
From 30 cts to $2 per yard

SHAWLS
SHAWLS.
We have also at everything in SHAWLS
A Full Line of Cashmere, in all Prices, both Long and Square.
Also, all the popular makes of
WOOLEN SHAWLS.
LAWRENCE,
EASTERN STAR,
HIGHLAND,
GOLDEN CROWN, &c
40 pieces more of those CROWN WATER PROOFS, in all colors
DOMESTICS.
Our stock in this Department was never more complete
ELEGANT LINE OF BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
LADIES' UNDERVESTS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c
An elegant stock of
WOOLENS,
For Men's and Boys' wear,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
All of the above goods have been purchased since the fearful money panic in New York, at a great reduction from former prices, and purchasers will find it for their interest to examine our stock and prices.
STANFORD & WHITNEY,
15 West Market Square.
Bangor, Oct. 12, 1869.

School Children
WILL find a neat and convenient BOOK HOLDER for sale at D BUGBEE & CO'S
Nov23 tf

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS can hear of a good lucrative business by applying by person or letter to
GEO. D. STOCKWELL
nov27 4w East Eddington Maine

Bangor Pavilion,
No. 2 Main Street,
GEO. H. BURNHAM,
PROPRIETOR.
BILL OF FARE.

MEATS.			
Tenderloin Steak and Potatoes,	50	Roast Lamb,	35
Sirloin Steak and Fried Potatoes,	50	Roast Veal,	35
		Chicken Pie,	40
Roast Beef	50	Boiled Ham,	35
Roast Turkey,	45	Boiled Tongue	35
Roast Chicken	50	Boiled Corned Beef,	25
	50	Boiled Chicken,	50
SUNDRIES.			
Sardines	35	Baked Beans,	15
Bread and Milk,	20	Dough Nuts,	10
Bread and Butter,	15		
TO ORDER.			
Sirloin Steak,	50	Butter Toast,	15
Rump Steak,	45	Milk Toast,	15
Pork Steak,	35	Brown Bread Toast,	15
Mutton Chops,	35	Boiled Eggs,	20
Veal Cutlet,	25	Fried Eggs	20
Ham and Eggs	45	Poached Eggs,	20
Fried Tripe,	25	Dropped Eggs,	20
Fried Sausage,	35	Omelets,	20
Hot Biscuit,	15	Buckwheat Cakes,	15
Dry Toast,	15		
OYSTERS.			
Fried in Batter,	40	Fancy Roast,	40
Fried in Crumbs,	40	Stewed,	25
Fried in Meal,	25	Raw,	20
PASTRY.			
Mince and Apple Pie,	10	Mince and Apple Turnovers,	10
Custard and Squash Pie,	10	Puffs,	5
Washington Pie,	10		
CAKES.			
Pound,		— Currant,	5
Fruit,		— Cup,	5
Sponge,		8 Cream,	
DRINKS.			
Coffee,		— Milk,	
Tea,			

Board $5 per week. Meals at all hours.
Nov14 4w

FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale his valuable carriage horse, at a good bargain, as he has no use for him at present. Said horse is eight years old, and weighs about nine hundred pounds.
H. H. SHERMAN.
With J. W. Hathaway, Office Room No. 4, in Wheelwright & Clark's Block, West Market Square, Bangor, Oct. 28.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
[illegible]
nov11 Corner Main & Hammond Streets.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
500 Barrels
Just received, and for Sale
LOW,
—BY—
H. A. APPLETON.
18 Central Street.
Nov 9

COME AND SEE
SOMETHING NEW.
The Patent Coffee & Tea Pot
WHICH
Every Lady that keeps house wants.
FOR SALE AT
PATTEN & DINSMORE,
28 MAIN STREET.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.
28 Main 28
Bangor, Dec 1, 1869

HORSE RADISH!
HORSE RADISH.
Pure Grated Horse Radish,
—AT—
Low's Market.
dec

NOTICE.
STEAM GRIST MILL.
WE will attend to grinding all kinds of GRAIN from the country. We keep constantly on hand the best of
CORN, MEAL,
Cracked Corn, Graham Flour, Bolted Meal, Rye Meal, Shorts and Middlings.
Also have on hand a few barrels
Choice Flour,
For sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
H. CHASE & SON.
Store and Mill, 12 Strickland's Block Broad St.
Bangor, Dec. 3, 1869 2w

Watches & Jewelry.
The Holidays Are Coming.
Before the rush commences we will put down our SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Silver Plated Ware,
The most beautiful designs ever in this market, together with our large stock of
Watches & Jewelry,
At the LOWEST PRICES.
LOWELL & SPENCER.
14 Main Street
Bangor Nov 26 1869

THE WEED
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that they have established a
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 8 UNION BLOCK MAIN STREET,
Where Machines of their manufacture, in their varied and beautiful styles of finish, will be constantly upon exhibition.
THE NEW AND LATE IMPROVED
Weed "Family Favorite,"
has only to be seen and tried to be approved, using
THE STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
Making the
"Tight Lock" or "Shuttle" Stitch,
And in *SIMPLICITY AND EASE OF OPERATING IS UNSURPASSED.*
Every Machine guaranteed to do all recommended, and to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser.
We shall sell for cash, good note, or upon
THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
All persons desirous of a
Good Family Sewing Machine
are specially invited to call and examine the
Weed Family Favorite.
Canvassing Agents Wanted.
H. B. CARY, Agent.
Bangor, Sept. 6, 1869. d&wtf

JUST RECEIVED.
ANOTHER LOT OF
Serge, Kid, and Oil Goat
Button and Polish Boots,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Whig & Courier.
Daily Established 1814. - - - Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (amount of 15 lines this type,) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, three times in the Daily.	1 50
For one square, one week,	2 00
each week's continuance,	75
For half-square, one time,	75
For half-square, three times,	1 00
For half-square, one week,	1 25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times,	1 50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.
$2,50 per square for first week—$1,00 per square for continuance.
DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."
Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two-thirds price; *two times a week,* one half price; *one time a week* one-third price.
Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.
All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices", 15 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 20 cents per line for leaded.

TELEGRAPHIC

Indian Depredations in Montana.
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.
Important news reached Lieut.-General Sheridan's headquarters today concerning Indian depredations in Montana Territory. It appears that the Blackfeet Indians, who are very numerous in that Territory, have left their reservations, organized into mounted parties and are robbing and murdering white citizens in the most barbarous and shocking manner.
A mass meeting of the citizens of the Territory was recently held at Helena, at which communications were prepared, addressed to Gen. Hancock, commanding the Department of Dakotah.
A committee of prominent citizens were appointed to carry the documents to the General at St. Paul.
The address sets forth in detail the sufferings of the white settlers at the hands of the Indians and asks that the people of the Territory be allowed to raise among themselves a sufficient force of mounted troops to protect their towns and settlements and chastise the marauding savages as they deserve.
The grand jury of the Territory have also prepared a report setting forth the same facts, and sent it to Gen. Hancock.

The Red River Rebellion.
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.
A special dispatch from St. Paul says a gentleman in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, just arrived there, publishes a statement in the St. Paul papers, that the reported complicity of the Hudson Bay Company in the Red River rebellion is false; that on the contrary the Company have protested strongly against the doings of Reall and his adherents and have repeatedly tried to impress on the insurgents the necessity of their withdrawing.
It is difficult to ascertain the number of men under arms, but many of the insurgents have returned to their native life.
The Company knew nothing concerning the conspiracy to capture Fort Garry and were unprepared to meet it.
Had Gov. McTavish been in his usual health the fort would probably not have been captured.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES.
One of the heaviest operators on the Paris Bourse is a coal black negro from Port-au-Prince.
A cotemporary takes us to task for writing 'Inquirer instead of Enquirer.' We will leave him to his E's if he will let our I's alone [Prentice.
Ohio distillers complain that they can't amend the laws of nature to conform with those of Congress, and make their grain ferment sufficiently in 48 hours.
The Onondaga giant has been purchased by a Massachusetts man for the purpose of running him for the office of Mayor of Boston. He'll be a hard fellow to beat. [Post.
Burke, the condemned murderer in Queens county, N. Y., wept from disappointment when told that he would be imprisoned and not hanged.
A woman in a New York hospital drowned herself in a bath-tub rather than endure the torture of a cancer.
The Princess de Metternich claims that her 'midnight mission' has restored fifty fallen women to respectability.
A South Carolina editor writes his editorials on perfumed note paper, and has the copy saved to deposit among the 'archives' of the family.
An Irishman gave birth to the following bull: 'Jabers, Tommy, if I live till I die, and I dunno if I will or no, I want to see ould Ireland again before I lave America.'
There was almost a wedding in St. Joseph the other day. The bridegroom, minister and guests were there, but the bride wasn't. An enterprising lover had carried her off an hour before.
A fellow in Indiana put one end of a gun barrel in the fire and looked down the muzzle to see whether it was loaded. A coroner's jury decided that his suspicions were correct.
The N. Y. Times says, ask any man who has ever travelled with a male friend if he has not often and often felt half inclined to give him a thrashing, or felt that he would be the better for it if some one else gave it to him?
Fisk must be going into the clothing business—he keeps astonishing people with his new suits.
David Dudley Field has done $132,000 worth of lawyer work for the Erie road the past year.
Many car conductors in New York carry loaded revolvers about their persons to assist in collecting fares from unruly passengers.
A London letter-writer says that three weeks ago, six detectives were sent by the British government to the United States, here to observe and telegraph to England any well known Fenians that leave our side of the Atlantic for that country. Of these detectives four are ex-Fenians.
Chicago is inundated with Indians and bead-work.
Detroit ship yards are doing a large business just now.
Indiana farmers are obliged to wade through snow drifts to harvest their corn.
A brave Hoosier girl disabled a burglar by throwing a kettle of boiling potatoes upon him.
A Philadelphia Sybarite has paid $60,000 for a set of furniture.
There is not a single saloon in West Liberty, Iowa, and the drug stores are said to be run on strict temperance principles.
Chicago newspapers support 250 scribblers.
Louisville is the only city where the Parepa troupe failed to pay expenses.
Bombay sends the first crop of cotton through the Suez Canal.
The war ruined Hamilton as a planter and thereby gave the stage a good actor.
Dressmaker's bills caused a recent failure in New York.
A Louisiana planter progressed finely in taming a young panther until the animal got large enough to lunch off his owner, one night, when hungry.
The diluted milk captured in New Orleans is poured into the street, and the land flows with milk if not with honey.
Illinois boasts as many hogs as it has citizens, man for man.
The two-legged colt of Wilmington is to be stuffed and sent to the Smithsonian.
Indian squaws are running opposition to the Chinese in sawing wood, at Portland, Oregon.
The three missing men of the Powell expedition were probably killed by Indians.
The caisson for the Brooklyn side of the East River bridge is to be launched in March next.
One hundred thousand dollars worth of diamond jewelry have been received by the Cuban Junta recently from patriotic Cuban ladies.
A reduction has recently been made in the rates of transmitting figures by the Atlantic cable. Formerly, each figure was charged as a word; now, five figures can be sent as one word.
All table oil is said to be cotton oil.
The Louisville city treasury is empty.
Little Minnie Warren is [illegible] ill.
Bridesmaids are becoming unfashionable.
Dollar stores are novelties on the Pacific Coast.

Gilded stoves for drawing-rooms are for sale in Philadelphia.
There are hints of a revival of the heart-shaped waists of our great-grandmothers.
Pecan nuts are selling in Texas at three dollars a bushel.
A Hoosier named Thomas Brand put some powder in a stove to clean out a pipe, and it cleaned out his house.
New Orleans concert-saloons are visited by a young and pretty lady arrayed in black who exhorts and sings hymns.
Very delicate and kinder sad-like is a female criticism of Mark Twain's oratory.
The very latest style of boots has the toe turned up like an old fashioned skate.
The gay young people of Henderson, Kentucky eat peanuts in church.
Earthquakemeters, warranted to foretell the coming of a shock, are peddled in the streets of San Francisco.
The highest estimate of the cotton crop of the Agricultural Bureau is two million seven hundred and fifty thousand bales.
The friends of Mr. Daniel McFarland are taking measures to raise money by subscription to defray the legal expenses of his defence. A prominent merchant is said to head the list.
Mr. Thomas Edwards, an artist known in Boston and Worcester, died at his residence in Charlestown, Monday morning, aged 75 years and 3 months.
A thief secreted himself a short time since in the closet of a gentleman's bedroom in New Haven, and when the occupant was asleep the fellow crept out, donned a new suit of clothes and decamped, leaving a filthy suit of rags in lieu thereof.
A negro girl has been condemned to the gallows in Bedford county, Virginia. The crime of which she stands convicted consists in her having placed a child of her employers on a fire and holding it there until its limbs were burned off.
A man in Dubuque let the dead body of his father remain some time at the depot, where it had arrived from some distant point, because he was very busy and hadn't time to remove it. He couldn't find time after all. but sent a man after the corpse with a wagon.
A London (Canada) girl, who has been jilted by a young man of that place. Thursday evening last revenged herself by firing his barn and ricks. She was tracked by her footprints in the snow. The matter is undergoing investigation by the authorities, and may result in a manner not anticipated by the incendiary.
A sailor who has been in our naval service avers that he has seen a man kept up to the chain cable with irons on his hands behind him, and a gag in his mouth, for nine days, and having only fifteen minutes to each meal.
Ex-Senator Iverson, of Georgia keeps a wood-yard at Macon.
Three nations will escort the body of George Peabody to this country.
Grant gives $5,000 to the Washington Fair.
Andy has taken quarters for the winter in Washington.
William B. Astor expects to have as large an income as the Marquis of Westminister when his long leases fall in.
A house for the mothers, widows and daughters of rebel soldiers, has been established at Charleston, S. C., and contains 112 inmates.
Lucy Stone likens boys to vinegar—the more 'mother' in them the sharper they are.
An intrusive Williamsport, Pa., reporter got a whack on the head from a flag in the hands of an actress a night or two since. He was struck with her style of acting.
The London Times considers the election of Rochefort to the Corps Legislatif as the last impotent protest of an angry populace. and adds: The gamins have sent one of themselves to the Chambers.
Tea has been growing in North Carolina forty years, but a knowledge of the proper manner of curing it has never been acquired.
Frenchmen cannot pronounce ship. The word sounds sheep in their mouths. Seeing an iron clad, one said to a boy, Iz dish a war sheep? No, answered the boy, it is a ram.
Three Santee Indians in Nebraska have been ordained ministers in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Clarkson. They are to be missionaries among the Indians.
Susan B. Anthony says she can have Susan Anthony on her tombstone, and not Relict of some fool of a man.
The Viceroy of Egypt, it is said, has presented the Empress Eugenie a diamond diadem worth 6,000,000 francs.
Alexandre Dumas has a daughter who has a mania for art and religion. and has her studio draped in black. She has the most beautiful eyes in all France, so they say.
A manufacturer of spurious autographs has been arrested in Paris. From appearances the business was a most profitable one.
A South Carolina legislative committee of investigation fails to flogging, reported that it was thoroughly and handsomely done.
Ullman, the manager, used to say that the height of his ambition was to make money enough out of an opera season to buy twelve white shirts.

SPEER'S
SAMBUCI,
Oatawba Port Grape & P. J. Sherr Wine
The above Wines are made by Mr. Speer, whose reputation as a wine grower stands pre-eminent. They are well established and long known by the Medical Profession as the most reliable and, valuable wines to be had.

Every family, at this season, should use
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
celebrated in Spain and Portugal for its beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals and by the first families in Europe and America.
Excellent for weak and debilitated persons, the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting the ladies and children.
As a Diuretic
It imparts a healthy action to the Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic affections. Also,
Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Is pure juice of the Oporto Grape, recommended by Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to California or Imported Wines.
None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N.J." is over the cork of each bottle.
For sale by Druggists and Town Agents, who also sell Speer's Standard Wine Bitters.
A. SPEER, Proprietor,
VINEYARDS, Passaic, New Jersey,
JOHN LA ROY, Paris, Agent for France.
June 12—MTh&St d&wly july8

Military & Theatrical
GOODS.
Masonic, Odd Fellows'
AND OTHER
SOCIETY REGALIA.
POLLARD & LEIGHTON,
104 Tremont Street,
BOSTON.
Nov. 29. eod4w

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1869.

Senator Trumbull makes a bold strike at our usual style of securing appointments to office. He has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine for any Senator or Representative to recommend persons to the heads of departments for appointment to positions, except on request of the appointing power and in writing, and also making it unlawful for the President or heads of departments to make appointments upon such recommendations. There can be no doubt that some reform is needed in this direction. Members of Congress are, as Senator Trumbull intimates, made to a certain extent liable to improper bargains by the loose practice of "mutual benefits" about election time; but the worst of the system is that so much time and attention are demanded of Congressmen to wait upon the office hunters. We have no doubt that every Congressman will testify to the fact that the country loses much valuable time through each individual member of the government at every session of Congress.—So very onerous is this nuisance at times that members of Congress are unable to attend to the daily routine of business, much less devote their thoughts to the interests of their constituents. But we have little faith in this sweeping change proposed by Mr. Trumbull. Something ought to be done to remedy the evil, but this proposition seems too radical to promise practical benefit.

The difficulty of seeing why the American people persistently neglect to recognize the claims of modern Democracy cannot long remain such to the dullest comprehension. The best representatives of the Democratic party too often declare their platform for the welfare of the chiefs. They get all ready for a lively campaign, with smooth professions calculated to impress the people favorably, and confidently predict success, when, unfortunately some of the more honest of the party who dare public sentiment, surprise their friends with repudiation manifestos and sentiments savoring of rebellious times.—For example, a "Democratic" paper published down in Georgia says "thousands of gallant Confederate soldiers would be proud to strike effective blows against the government", in case we should be involved in a war with Spain. We believe the people of this country have still the reputation of sanity, and they are not likely to place the sword to their own throats by calling such men into power.

In the Senate on Monday a bill was introduced to amend the act of April 9th, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication. It provides that said act shall be so construed as to extend to all persons within the jurisdiction of any state the equal protection of its laws, and make all persons of color competent to testify in the courts of the several states as fully as if they were white persons. It also confers on United States courts jurisdiction of criminal cases in which persons are involved who belong to the class of persons denied the same rights declared in the first section of said act.

The Richardson-McFarland tragedy has developed a most disgraceful wrangle among the friends of the parties. There has been an evident desire from the first on the part of some of the newspapers of New York to draw political capital out of it, which has not been difficult among the surroundings there from the fact that Mr. Richardson has been so long and intimately connected with Mr. Greeley and the Tribune. The animosity of these scribblers, never abating for a moment even at the summons of death, has at last succeeded in creating a reaction in favor of the murderer McFarland. The lovers of disgusting detail in such affairs are now being gratified with all sorts of fabrications, possible and impossible. The war against Mrs. McFarland has created a very bitter feeling towards her. An afternoon paper even styles her the seducer of Richardson. Mr. Beecher is fiercely denounced by the World and other papers for saying in his funeral discourse Friday, 'The lion in his strength, (meaning Richardson) 'and in his own fastness is able to defend himself, but no sooner has a row of huntsmen laid him low than he is set upon by every vile thing—every fly, every crawling worm—now that he is down fresh flies are all around about him, and death, that is to most men truce to old enemies, is the very arraying of the battle against him.'"

The cause for all this is quite evident.—Whatever may be said of Mr. Richardson's connection with Mrs. McFarland (and notwithstanding the best authorities agree that it was nothing improper, it cannot be denied that it was at least injudicious) the attempt to prejudice them in the public mind is clearly intended to have an effect upon the result of the judicial inquiry. Mr. Richardson is dead, and Mrs. McFarland-Richardson is sick almost to the point of death. Only a desperate cause would continue to war upon them. The determination is to clear McFarland by manufacturing a public sympathy that shall force his acquittal. The attacks of the World and of the Hugh Hastings ring of politicians upon the "Tribune philosophers" too plainly shows what is their intent. The acquittal of a drunken murderer is to be the triumph of the Ring politicians, and the awful details and the disgraceful personalities into which this affair has lapsed, are but a common phase of political morality in the metropolis.

The pig-headedness of John Bull was never better displayed than in the remark of the Pall Mall Gazette in reference to President's Grant's treatment of the Alabama claim question, that "the Americans are ready to accept an apology in lieu of all damages," but that "England cannot do more than she has done already. Time will amend American sensitiveness. Such events as the demonstrations in honor of Mr. Peabody, will tend to mitigate irritation."

The very evident falsehood and intended slur that an apology is all we ask to repair the damages of the English privateers, is only equalled by the superficial blindness of anybody who can suppose that any cause is here given for an abandonment of our claims. All through the controversy there has been a studied endeavor on the part of the English press and politicians to misrepresent the position of the United States. Ignoring our cause for complaint, denying that they ever outraged the law of nations, they have steadily kept up the cry that Americans demand pay for fancied injury to their national pride. Closing their eyes to the fact that through English speculation we lost our commerce and that thereby the war was prolonged and made expensive and wickedly fatal, they have endeavored to prevent any fair settlement by impressing their people with the notion that our grievance is one merely of "sensitiveness." They are determined that these silly ideas shall not be rectified, and the cool obstinacy of the English people seems favorable to their success.

But such tactics can scarcely prevail against a cause which can present its claims in black and white, in addition to a bill of outraged national dignity which long years of peace and ostentatious friendship cannot cancel. Our people have been patient, not only of material injury, but of studied insult. They are determined to have their accounts as well as their honor respected. Such frivolous ideas as that "time will amend our sensitiveness" and that the respect shown by John Bull for his own benefactor, will "mitigate irritation," are merely trifles intended to cast disrespect upon honest claims. "Old Hengland" will wake up some fine morning to find that the joke has been carried far enough. The Alabama claims must be allowed.

Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular letter to Collectors of Customs, warning them that a contagious disease is prevalent among neat cattle in Europe, and instructing them not to admit any cattle into our ports from Europe except upon certificate of proper authorities that no such disease prevails at the places whence they were exported, and that they are free from it.

L. F. Moses of Sedalia, Missouri, deputy U. S. Marshal, was shot and killed in Camden county last Saturday evening. He had gone there to arrest a man named Felix Whitworth for running an illicit distillery. Whitworth is supposed to be the murderer. Money is the root of all evil, and whiskey is a fruitful branch thereof.

In spite of the cries of Democratic politicians our credit is improving abroad.—American securities have quite sensibly advanced of late, and now the Paris Siecle prints a large portion of the report of Secretary Boutwell, saying, "An American promise is equivalent to its fulfillment." The first requisite to a return to specie payments and to a relief in the burden of taxation is an honest administration, which we have. The second requisite is unanimity among our people, which we never can have till Democracy subsides.

The Condition of the South.

Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the South, substantially indorses the views of General Terry relative to the condition and treatment of Georgia, as will be seen by the following extract from his Report:

"I cannot concur entirely in the views of General Terry. After the recognition for so long a time of the State government of Georgia by the President and the highest military authorities, for these officers to now retrace their steps and declare their own acts illegal and void, would not only seem inconsistent, but might produce much harm. Should Congress, however, decide to return the State to the condition of a military district, under the reconstruction laws, on the ground that it had not been fully reconstructed, the case would be very different. I therefore respectfully recommend that the matter be left for the action of Congress."

It seems that the investigation in Georgia was made more thorough from the fact that many complaints had reached the North. The following letter to the President, which was referred to General Terry finally, speaks for itself:

NATICK, Mass., May 14th, 1869.

"Dear Sir—Can nothing be done to stop the outrages in Georgia? These political murders should cease. Nothing animated the people more in the canvass than the idea that the rebel outrages should be stopped. They were checked much by your election, still they go on, and many of our best friends say that we do nothing to stop them, and that we rather say nothing about them. I fear that unless something is done, many of our most devoted friends will grow dissatisfied. Cannot a proclamation in regard to Georgia be issued? Cannot these criminals be caught by the army and punished? I am sure something should be attempted. Martial law is this day needed in that, the worst of all the States—for the security of the friends of the country.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, June 7, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the Commanding-General of the Department of the South for thorough investigation and report.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The report of General Adelbert Ames, commanding the district of Mississippi, contains the following relative to the condition of things in that State on October 28th, 1869:

"The employment of the troops, beyond the ordinary routine of post duty, has been confined almost exclusively to expeditions into the country for the purpose of arresting lawless characters who had been guilty of murder or other serious offences, by which the safety of persons and the quiet of communities were endangered. By numerous reports at these headquarters, it appears that disturbances and lawlessness have their origin in political animosities and the incapacity or unwillingness of many to recognize the change resulting from the late war in the condition of the freed people. A prevailing sentiment in many sections of the State has been, that whites who entertain political sentiments different from the community, should be driven therefrom, and that blacks should be, if not deprived of rights undeniably theirs by law, at least seriously curtailed in the exercise of them.

Supported by public opinion a few men, in defiance of law, commit murders and outrages. The civil officers are unequal to the task of bringing such violators of law to justice. The assistance of the troops is demanded. Guarded and protected by their neighbors, their arrest becomes very difficult. The parties injured, or their friends, rarely undertake to aid the civil or military authorities; if so, hesitatingly, and if possible, secretly. Under such circumstances the protection of persons in their lives and property is impossible. The cases are numerous where violence has been offered to the regularly constituted authorities, and in those instances the acts were committed generally by individuals who nevertheless were secretly shielded by the people.

The report of Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the district of Texas, is quite brief. What he has to say on the condition of the State is as follows:

For the suppression of the bands of desperadoes which have infested almost every part of the State and the arrest of the parties indicted for murder, it has been necessary to furnish military aid to the civil officers. These parties have usually met with armed resistance, and in encounters which ensued several persons have been killed. With very few exceptions indictments for murder have been found against these persons, and in every case they invited their fate by refusing arrest and resisting by force of arms the lawfully constituted authorities of this State and the United States.

The number of murders in the State during the nine months from January 1, 1869, to September 30, 1869, according to the official records, necessarily imperfect, is 384, being an average of about one and a half per day.

Gen. Joseph A. Mower, commanding in Arkansas, reports on the general situation there as follows:

Owing to the action of the legislature in providing for the organization of militia, and the proclamation of the Governor, declaring martial law in November, 1868, which was followed by putting militia in the field, the civil authorities of that State have made themselves respected and the laws can be executed without much difficulty. This end was reached mainly through the decided action of His Excellency Governor Clayton, assisted by the United States troops, when called upon, and in consequence since January last comparative quiet has prevailed and the troops have had nothing save routine garrison duties to perform.

At Concord, N. H., yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 6 degrees below zero, at Lancaster, 26 below zero, and at Whitefield 24 below at the same hour.

The Red-River Affair—Plain Talk of a New Brunswick Paper.

[From the St. John Globe.]

A good many of the demands made by the Red River people are just demands, and they are worth fighting for. They are stated to be as follows:

1. The right to elect their own Legislature.
2. That the Legislature shall have the power to pass an act, of a local nature, by a two-thirds vote, over the veto of the Executive.
3. No law of a local nature to be binding until sanctioned by the Legislature.
4. A free Homestead and Pre-emption law.
5. An Indian policy calculated to insure good will and quiet to the territory.
6. All the Executive, Legislative, Civil, and Military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the Dominion treasury.
7. An appropriation to be expended in the internal improvements in the territory.

After placing these guarantees beyond peradventure, then the proposition of annexation to the Dominion to be submitted to a vote of the people.

We hope the "insurgents" won't show any signs of backing down until their rights are conceded to them. These people have gone into the wild country, far away from the centre of Canadian civilization, taking their lives in their hands, as it were, and after years and years of struggle, have made to themselves homes, and have, for the locality in which they live, all the warm feelings which we possess for the country that is our's. But, suddenly, in comes Mr. McDougall as Governor, and several other Canadians as a Council, and set themselves up to rule the people, without the least shadow of rightful authority for so doing. The wishes of the people of Red River ought to have been consulted; and it would have been only a piece of ordinary courtesy for the Canadians to have first consulted them before sending in a Governor to rule them. It is a piece of wretched mismanagement all through. The people have simply shown proper pluck in refusing to allow themselves to be taken charge of, as though they were so many sheep, by McDougall and his Council. There are many shrewd Scotchmen at Red River who know their rights and will stand by them.

It will be seen by the above that these people are not unreasonable. They ask for self-government. To that they have a perfect right. The only way to make people good citizens is to give them the full charge and control of their own affairs.—We know it will be urged that McDougall and his irresponsible Council were only temporary arrangements for the purpose of organizing the territory. Once, however, the Council got footing in the territory, it would never consent to resign its authority. It is not likely that John A. will attempt to fight the Red River people. He will at once go to work and buy them over, as he did Howe and McLellan in Nova Scotia.

Political and Personal.

Blatchford says his revelations as to the drawback frauds in the New York Custom House, will implicate many prominent men.

The editor of the Oxford Democrat has in his possession the original letter of acceptance of Ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill, on the occasion of the organization of the Republican party of our State and nation.

Some sixty arrests were made for illegal voting in New York on Tuesday, but most of them were released by the Police Justices, who are ever faithful to Tammany.

Capt John Codman of Boston, has addressed a letter to the Hon. John Lynch, advocating the expediency of purchasing iron ships and steamers in Scotland. It is the result of Captain Codman's recent investigation in Scotland, and is printed with the hope of influencing the repeal of the laws which forbid any but American built ships from carrying the American flag, coupled with permission to our ships to take their stores out of bond free of duty.

A Washington special says it is believed there that all the Republican candidates for Congress in Mississippi are elected. In Texas the Democrats probably carry both districts. It is believed that the Democratic Legislature will ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, but if it does not, the election will go for nothing, as Congress will not admit the State. The fact that Hamilton desires to come to the United States Senate, is evidence that the amendment will be adopted, for he cannot even enter upon the gubernatorial functions till this is done.

John J. Eckel, being told that he was about to die, said he had nothing to do with the Burdell murder, but he told facts that point directly to Mrs. Cunningham as the actual murderer.

The election in New Bedford, Mass., Monday, resulted in the election of Geo. B. Richmond, the prohibition candidate for Mayor, and the entire prohibition ticket for Aldermen, while the citizen's party have a decided majority of the Councilmen.

As was expected, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, has been made chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Fessenden. General Schurz has been placed on the Committee on Foreign Relations and Mr. Cragin of New Hampshire, succeeds Mr. Grimes as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

One of the first subjects which will claim the attention of Congress, is Mr. Dawes' bill providing that in cases of contested election the unsuccessful contestants shall not be compensated. The business of contesting elections has increased alarmingly within ten years, till in the present Congress there are over thirty cases, which, reckoning the cost of printing and the money voted to unsuccessful contestants, cannot be less than one hundred thousand dollars. It is the intention of leading members of the house to head off many of these contestants in the future.

A SHIP CANAL ACROSS CAPE COD. After Suez, every place will strive for a ship canal. The latest is told by the Boston Journal, which learns that a party of capitalists of ample means have organized their resources for the purpose of constructing a ship canal across Cape Cod, a project that has been much discussed, but which has never before assumed a practical shape.—It is contemplated to build the canal in nearly a direct line from Buzzard's Bay to Cape Cod Bay, through a narrow neck of land separating those waters, which shall afford a sufficient depth of water to float the largest class of vessels. The canal will be three hundred feet wide and deep enough to insure twenty-four feet of water at low tide. A company has been formed to cary out the enterprise, the land surveyed, and other preliminary measures taken, and they now only await a charter from the Legislature for requisite authority to commence the undertaking. It is stated that the persons who propose to achieve this important work are fully prepared to carry it out, and ask for no pecuniary aid from the State in furtherance of the object. The great value of the proposed canal to the commercial interests of Massachusetts will undoubtedly commend it to public favor, as the importance of such a work has often been shown during the past few years.

The Darien canal is by no means a settled thing as has been asserted in some quarters. It is only determined to make a thorough survey of the Isthmus and see what engineering difficulties [illegible]. The subject can then be presented intelligent to Congress. The expedition has not yet been fitted out, but will include some of the best men from the Coast Survey and the Navy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

M. M. R. A. Chapter. Special CONVOCATION. THIS (Thursday) Evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. Per order. J. BURBANK, Secretary. Dec9

Penobscot Lodge, No. 7, I. O. of G. F. Stated Meeting this (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. HENRY BOARDMAN, Sec'y. dec9

Dr. JEWELL Has removed his office to No. 2½ Harlow Block, Harlow Street. Residence—No. 154 Essex Street. dec9 tf

DENTAL NOTICE. I regret to notice Dr. Lincoln's reply to my advertisement. He claims to have used the same principle "when it was best to use it, for more than twelve years, and has made nearly three hundred upper sets of teeth since he has been in his present office." I claim no dental skill over any first class dentist, but I will make this offer: I will apply Dr Folsom's Patent to any one of the above mentioned three hundred sets, or to any set ever made in Bangor prior to Oct. 28, 1869, (the date of my deed,) and if I fail to make a decided improvement, I will pay one hundred dollars to the Bangor Orphan Asylum or to any other charitable institution he may designate. P. EVANS. dec9 1t

What is a Tonic. Bear this in mind,—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent a stimulant,—a stimulant unmodified by any medicinal substance, is not a tonic, but a DEBILITANT. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the rye spirit which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature, so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent, minus all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective,—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating head-ache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and from its mild yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them. dec8 sn d&wly

Wanted. A SMART AMERICAN GIRL to do the house work in a small family in Salem. Wages $3 per week—situation permanent. Call upon Mrs. WM. McDONALD, Lime Street. dec8 sn 1w*

Folsom's Improved Patent ATMOSPHERIC Dental Plates. In your paper this morning, my friend, Dr. Evans, states that "Having purchased of Dr. Folsom the exclusive right of this improvement for the county of Penobscot, (except the town of Dexter,) I take pleasure in offering it to the public," and that any "Dentist in this County, infringing upon this right, or any person wearing such plates made by one not authorized to make the same, will be dealt with according to law." That this advertisement may not alarm my patrons, or my neighbors in the Dental profession, I would say that we all can have the right to use Dr. Folsom's Patent if we choose to purchase it. I have used the same spring plate when it was best to use it, for more than twelve years. I have made nearly three hundred upper and lower sets of teeth since I have been in my present office, No. 2 Wheelwright & Clark's Block, Bangor. The law has never troubled me or any of my patients, for either selling or wearing such work. I take this opportunity to thank my patrons for past favors, I promise to treat all who now employ me as skillfully as I can. J. K. LINCOLN, dec8 snlf 2 Wheelwright & Clark's Block.

Extra Announcement. Gentlemen who have not completed their Winter Wardrobe, are respectfully invited to call and examine some choice Goods just purchased at the low price of gold, which I am selling at great bargains. I also have a very large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Manufactures, which I will close out either by the yard or make into Garments, at equally low prices for cash, to make room for my Spring Stock. All Goods will be sold to conform to the low rate of Gold. All my Garments are warranted. W. F. CHISAM, 26 Exchange Street. Bangor, Dec. 8th, 1869. sn2w

Folsom's Improved Patent ATMOSPHERIC DENTAL PLATES! Having purchased of Dr. Folsom the exclusive right of this Improvement for the County of Penobscot (except the Town of Dexter) I take pleasure in offering it to the public as a discovery of great merit. Nearly all persons who have worn artificial teeth can testify to the inconvenience of having their plate drop out, while eating or speaking, and having berry seeds etc., collect under them. By use of this improvement all of this difficulty is overcome. The plate cannot be thrown from its place by any pressure or movement of the tongue. We not only get, but retain the atmospheric pressure over the entire surface of the plate. Any Dentist in this County infringing upon this right, or any persons wearing such plates made by one not authorized to make the same, will be dealt with according to law. N. B.—This improvement can be applied to sets already in use. P. EVANS, dec7 snd&wtf 71 Harlow, St. Bangor, Me.

Sleigh Trimmings. PLUSHES, CORDUROYS, REPPS, **Sleigh Robes,** Plushes for Robes, Fringes, Linings, Horse Blankets, &c., &c., just received at No. 5 Main Street. STICKNEY & ROBERTS. dec7 1w sn

BANGOR, Dec. 6th, 1869. We, the undersigned, Hardware and Iron Dealers of the City of Bangor, agree to close our places of business on and after Monday the 13th of December until April 1st, 1870, at 7 o'clock. MICHAEL SCHWARTZ. GIBSON, KIMBALL & SANFORD. N. H. BRAGG & SON. FOGG & BRIDGES. W. P. DICKEY & CO. BUTLER & HAYNES. THOS. JENNESS & SON. dec7 sn 3t*

Sanford's Independent Line. SPECIAL NOTICE. Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt H. S. RICH, will leave Bangor at 11 a. m., or Winterport at 12 m (as the ice will permit) TUESDAY, Dec. 7th, for Boston. Returning, will leave Boston for Bangor, or Winterport FRIDAY, Dec. 10th at 5 p. m. LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent. Bangor, Dec 6th, 1869.

NOROMBEGA HALL. FOURTH ENTERTAINMENT G. A. R. Series. Friday, December 10th, 1869. CONCERT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. H. C. BARNABEE, Basso and Humorous Vocalist, with the following talent: MRS. J. W. WESTON, Soprano, MR. H. M. DOW, Accompanist, And the AMPHION CLUB, of male voices, consisting of the following vocalists: Messrs. D. P. FITZ, W. H. FESSENDEN, First Tenors; Mr. H. A. COOK, Second Tenors; Mr. J. A. KIMBALL, First Bass; Messrs. A. C. RYDER, H. C. BARNABEE, Second Bass. Tickets for this Concert may be obtained at D. BUGBEE & CO.'S Bookstore on Thursday and Friday, December 9th and 10th, from eight a. m. to six p. m., and at the Hall on the night of the Concert. The ticket to be used at this Concert will be the BUFF ticket, printed "FOURTH ENTERTAINMENT BARNABEE—AMPHION CLUB—CONCERT." The GREEN ticket, printed "THIRD ENTERTAINMENT, &c," will be retained till Mr. Phillips' Lecture. A special train on the E. & N. A. Railway will leave Exchange Street Station for Oldtown after the close of the Concert. Doors open at seven; Concert to commence at eight o'clock. The doors of the hall will be closed during the performance of each piece. sn—dec 8.

Singing School. I shall commence a CLASS for beginners on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th, at Room No. 11, Exchange Block. L. A. TORRENS. Oct16 sn

CHARLES W. SHANNON, Teacher of Music, Has returned to the city and will resume Lessons today, at the Conservatory of Music. dec 9.

Penobscot SAVINGS BANK. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared in this bank, payable on and after this date. A. M. ROBERTS, President. EDWIN CLARK, Treas. Bangor, Oct. 5, 1869. sn

THE SAFE Deposit Savings Bank, No. 9 CENTRAL ST., - - - BANGOR. P. M. BLAKE, President. T. R. SMITH, Cashier. Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of **7-30 Per Cent. Per Annum.** No deposits received for a less sum than $50. Office hours from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M. TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND OTHER VALUABLE SECURITIES AND PAPERS. Can lease boxes and other apartments for Trunks, Packages, and Valuables, at very low rates, in the new Fire and Burglar Proof Vault, being the best, safest, and only one of the kind in the State. Parties holding valuables are respectfully invited to examine this Vault and its apartments. P. M. BLAKE, Proprietor, April 5th, 1869. No. 9 Central St., Bangor.

Gutters and Conductors, BLACK WALNUT, SOUTHERN PINE, And all kinds of **Dry Lumber,** At GEO. F. GODFREY'S LUMBER YARD, Harlow Street. Bangor, Nov. 16 1869. sn

City of Bangor. The regular meeting of the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims, will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, on the FIRST MONDAY of each month, at 3 o'clock P. M. A. S. WEED, Chairman. Bangor, April 29, 1869 sn

Southern Pitch Pine. A cargo of PITCH PINE, various sizes, for ship building and repairing, just landed at our ship yard in Brewer, from schr Damon, will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers. ISAAC DUNNING & SON.

NOTICE. On account of the "desperate" efforts of our cotemporaries to force the sale of **DRY GOODS** By Gift Enterprise and other illegitimate methods, we have concluded to place our entire Stock in the market at retail at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, And invite customers to call and see whether we mean what we say. SALE TO COMMENCE MONDAY, Dec, 6, 1869. **LYON, HALL & LEWIS.** DRY GOODS DEALERS, 14 West Market Square, BANGOR, MAINE. Dec 4 sn tf

PRIVATE SCHOOL —FOR— YOUNG LADIES & CHILDREN, Corner of Harlow and Spring Streets. The WINTER TERM of Miss MITCHELL'S School will commence MONDAY, December 13th. Instruction given in *French, and the Common and Higher English Branches,* including Composition, to which particular attention is paid.) Session from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Dec4 2w

Low Prices VERSUS PRESENTS. 1000 YARDS *Superior Quality DeLaines—All Wool.* All colors, only two shillings per yard. Usual price 50 cts. *Empress Cloths—All Wool—All Colors,* From 62½ to 75 cents per yard, former price 75 cts to 1,00. We prefer to sell our goods at LOW PRICES, so our customers can buy their own presents, and know what they are buying, rather than pay high prices and get something you do not want. DON'T FORGET. STONE & BROWN, nov29 18 West Market Square.

Express Notice. On and after December 1st, THE Eastern Express Company Will run—DAILY—between Bangor, Mattawamkeag & Houlton. GEO. W. HAMMATT, Agent. Nov25 sn 1m

Miss N. T. DOANE —AND— Miss M. A. GURNEY, Cloak and Dress Makers, —AT— WESTGATE & RICHARDSON'S Cloak Rooms, Nov17 sn Main Street.

Special Notice To the Ladies of Bangor and Vicinity. We have in our employ a Skilful and Practical Furrier, and are prepared to do all kinds of FUR WORK, in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. Ladies' old Furs made over at a small expense. Also, new goods of every description made to order. All goods made at our establishment will be done in a workmanlike and superior manner. THOS. HERSEY & CO., New Store, Corner Main and Water Sts. Nov12 sn

Miss SARAH M. CURRIER 13 Brown Street, Will receive pupils on the Piano. Reference—Mr. F. S. DAVENPORT. Orders may be left at Duren's Bookstore. oct1 sn 4w tf

G. A. R. Entertainments. First—Concert: GILMORE'S BAND, Nov. 15th. Second—Lecture: MISS KATE FIELD, Nov. 26th. Third—Lecture: WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Fourth—Concert: BARNABEE & others. Dec. 10th. Fifth—Soiree: Mr. ROBINSON and MISS DUTTON, Jan. 6th. Sixth—Concert: ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and LISTEMAN. nov12 sn tf

Great Reduction of Fares! TO ALL POINTS **WEST AND SOUTH,** Via BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, DUNKIRK, SALAMANCA, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS For sale at Greatly Reduced Rates, by P. M. BLAKE, General Agent, No. 9 Central Street, Bangor. Also, Agent for PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for California, China and Japan. Tickets to and from England, Ireland & Scotland. STERLING EXCHANGE, payable at sight for sale in sums to suit. nov4 sn

THROUGH TICKETS —TO— **California,** AND ALL POINTS WEST, Less than by any other route from Maine, VIA THE **Grand Trunk Railway,** Or Via BOSTON, NEW YORK CENTRAL, BUFFALO and DETROIT. Sleeping Cars on all night trains, which can be secured by applying to Grand Trunk Agents in New England, or at the Company's Office, No. 22 West Market Square, Bangor. WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Ag't. Bangor, Nov. 23, 1869. sn d&w

Sewing Machine Depot. SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, GROVER & BAKER, ELLIPTIC, and all other STANDARD SEWING MACHINES,—for sale by CHARLES HALE, 24 Main St. dec17

ANDREWS' Quadrille Band. Composed in part of the following well known musicians: Mr. SCHAFFER, Clarinet; A. D. HARLOW, 1st Cornet; R. L. WILDER, 2d Cornet; J. G. S. KIMBALL, Pianist. Can be engaged for all occasions where good music is required, by applying at Andrews' Hall, 34 Mercantile Square. M. H. ANDREWS, Leader and Prompter. Nov3 sn tf

New Method of Extracting Teeth Without Pain: Dr. E. T. WASGATT, **Surgeon Dentist,** Has purchased an apparatus for producing local anaesthesia by the vapor of ether, invented by the celebrated DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, of London. By using this instrument, the patient gets rid of the dread of taking ether, for the spray is only applied to the teeth and gums, and does not affect the patient in the least. DR. WASGATT has been using the ether spray for the past few weeks with marked success, extracting six to eight teeth at one sitting, and his patients say they never will take either when they can get the ether spray applied to the gums. Dentistry in all its branches done in the most workmanlike manner, at his office, No. 2½ Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine. nov17 sn

Eaton Family School FOR BOYS, NORRIDGEWOCK. THE WINTER TERM of the Eaton Family School will commence the second Monday in December. Send for Circular. H. F. EATON, Principal. nov17

Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, (Opposite Revere House,) BOSTON. THE Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of the eminent and well known Dr. A. H. HAYES, late Surgeon U. S. Army, Vice President of Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, &c. This Institution now publishes the popular medical book entitled "The Science of Life, or Self Preservation," written by Dr. Hayes. It treats upon the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline of Manhood, Seminal Weakness, and all Diseases and Abuses of the Generative Organs. Thirty thousand copies sold the last year. It is indeed a book for every man—young men in particular. Price only $1.00. This Institute has just published the most perfect treatise of the kind ever offered the public, entitled "Sexual Physiology of Woman and her Diseases," profusely illustrated with the very best engravings. This book is also from the pen of Dr. Hayes. Among the various chapters may be mentioned, The Mystery of Life—Beautiful Offspring,—Beauty, its value to Woman,—Marriage,—General Hygeine of Woman,—Puberty,—Change of Life,—Excesses of the Married,—Prevention to Conception, &c. In beautiful French cloth, $2 00; Turkey Morocco, full gilt, $3 50. Either of these books are sent by mail, securely sealed, postage paid, on receipt of price. The "Peabody Journal of Health," a first-class paper in every respect—8 pages, 32 columns,—published on the first of February, and every month during the year. Subscription price per year only 50 cents. Specimen copies sent free to any address on application to the Peabody Medical Institute. ALBERT H. HAYES, M. D., Resident and Consulting Physician. N. B. Dr. H. may be consulted in strictest confidence on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. *Inviolable Secrecy and certain Relief.* Jan. 29th, 1869. may16 endawly

Consumption. The Three Remedies, "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP," for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption, when every other remedy fails. "SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC," for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This tonic invigorates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the gastric juice when that is deficient, and then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion. "SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for calomel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to the mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of Pulmonic Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it, and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, give the organs a healthy tone, and cures Liver Complaint, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. The Sea-weed Tonic invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal and healthy condition improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if the remedies are used in time, and the use of them is persevered in sufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination. Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic, each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D. jan'27 snly dec4

Sleighs! Sleighs! Elegant, both in Style and Durability at C. P. KIMBALL & LARKIN'S, *Portland, Maine.* THE special attention of the public is called to our large Stock of NEW SLEIGHS, embracing our **New Style Corrugated Sleigh,** the finest ever built—patented by us. Also our *New Style Jump-Seat Sleigh,* perfect for two or four persons; an elegant Family Sleigh patented by us and built by no other concern. We also desire to call the attention of the lovers of one horse to our **New Style Trotting Sleigh,** with patent clip posts—the jauntiest and strongest light sleigh ever invented; in fact, no very light light Sleigh can be made strong in any other way—patented by us. Our Sleighs all contain our Patent Socket Holder; many of them, our newly invented Foot Scraper, and many other fine improvements used only by our firm. Twenty years experience of our junior partner, together with the experience of our skilled workmen, enable us to make a finer sleigh and at a less price than any concern with less experience can possibly do. Our Assortment is Unequalled! Our Prices the Very Lowest! Don't fail to visit our SLEIGH EMPORIUM, UNDER THE PREBLE HOUSE, and examine for yourselves, whether you desire to purchase or not. C. P. KIMBALL & LARKIN. Portland, Dec. 1st, 1869. N. B. We keep a good assortment of the low priced Sleighs made in this vicinity, including the crooked-legged Bailey Patent Sleigh—all to be sold for just what they are—at prices lower than the lowest. We refer with pleasure to any man that has ever used a C. P. Kimball sleigh, also to sleighs that have been a long time in use, and hundreds can be seen in all parts of New England, and will show for themselves. Give us a call. dec 9—4wd C. P. K. & L.

FURS! FURS! A splendid line of LADIES' FURS in setts of *SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, ASTRACAN, FITCH, & SQUIRREL,* at prices to suit the times. Also, BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES. 42 Main Street, dec9 d&w J. A. CROWELL.

Holiday Gifts. BOOKS in Poetry and Prose—Standard and Fanciful—for the old and the young in extra and common bindings. Portfolios, Wallets, Diaries, Thermometers, Cutlery, Initial Note Paper, &c., &c., at DUREN'S. PERIODICALS.—A Magazine or Paper affords a fitting present. Subscriptions received at DUREN'S. BIBLES of all sizes, from the largest folios to the smallest form, and in various bindings, at DUREN'S BOOKSTORE. E. F. DUREN, W. G. DUREN. dec9

FOUND. An Allopathic Physician's Medicine Case, which the owner can have by calling at the office of Dr. Blaisdell, 44 Main Street. dec9

Something New. WINTERPORT & BANGOR **R. R. EXPRESS!** By request of several citizens of Winterport, I have this day established an EXPRESS Between this Village and Bangor, For the accommodation of the public; conveying passengers, performing errands, and such other general business as may be entrusted to my care. Four trips a week, until further notice. Leaving Winterport every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., returning same days—leaving the Bangor House at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare and Freight as low as by any other line. Persons desirous of taking the early train of cars from Bangor, or return to Winterport on arrival of evening train, will please give notice in advance. Office, No. 2 Atwood's Block, Winterport. Order books at the Bangor House, Bangor, and at G. A. Delano's, in Hampden. EDWIN HOPKINS, Proprietor, Winterport, Dec. 9, 1869. 2w*

Notice. I RELINQUISH to my son, Samuel D. Crocker, the remainder of his minority. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any bills of his contracting. N. CROCKER, Jr. Witness—J. H. LYNDE. Dec9 1t1&w3t*

Two Delightful New Music Books for Holiday Presents. Pianoforte Gems A New Collection of the latest favorite Nocturnes, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Schottisches, Redowas, Four-Hand Pieces, Quadrilles, &c., just issued in one book complete. **The Wreath of Gems.** A new Collection of the most popular Songs, Ballads, and Duets, of the day, with an accomp. for Pianoforte. Price of each, Boards, $2.50. Cloth, $3.00. Full gilt, $4. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. O. DITSON & CO., 277 Washington-St, Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. Just published,—CHRISTMAS CAROLS, Old and New. Nineteen Carols from the German and English, 38 cents. mch4 d&wly dec9

HOLIDAY GOODS. BOOKS, CHROMOS, JAPANESE GOODS, WRITING DESKS, PARIAN GOODS, &c., &c., in great variety, for sale at the lowest prices, by D. BUGBEE & CO. dec8

FALMOUTH HOTEL, PORTLAND. BOARD, $3,50 PER DAY. Sept28. 3m

Coal! We are prepared to furnish consumers of **COAL** WITH SUPERIOR Lehigh, White Ash, —AND— Red Ash, —AT THE— Very Lowest Market Prices. **C. A. Babcock & Co.,** BROAD STREET, NORTH OF BREWER FERRY. May 20th, 1869. tf

J. O'B. DARLING, OFFERS A Large & Excellent Stock —OF— **BOOTS, SHOES, Hats, &c.,** In Great Variety & Completeness, —AND AT— BOTTOM PRICES! COUNTRY DEALERS need go no further to secure GOOD BARGAINS, In the BEST GOODS for **The Maine Trade,** to be found in any market. Prompt Attention Paid to Orders. No Goods at Retail. 133 and 135 EXCHANGE STREET. Bangor, May 14th, 1869.

REMOVAL. By reason of his rapidly increasing business in the first families of Bangor, and this portion of the State, **Dr. H. F. TEFFT** Has felt compelled to provide more elegant apartments for his DENTAL OPERATIONS, which he has found at No. 4 Main Street, (Over Stone & Daggett's New Store) Where he is prepared to do as good work, in every part of the dentistry business, as can be done in Maine. He refers to the ONE THOUSAND FAMILIES, In this part of the State, for whom he has performed dental operations, as proof. Remember—Main St, No. 4, Up Stairs, Near Mason's Corner. dec7

A BROKEN HOME IS advertised by BONNER, of the Ledger, and it is a bereavement in any family, unless caused by a happy marriage; but a broken ornament of Jewelry can always be made perfect, by leaving it at my Shop. Distressed families have been made happy by having such repaired. New Jewelry made in any style, to order. EBEN STEVENS, Opposite Court House. Bangor, Dec. 7, 1869.

NOTICE. SHAREHOLDERS of the Orono National Bank are notified that their Annual Meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their banking room, Wednesday, January 5, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. P. BUTLER, Cashier, Orono, Dec. 4, 1869.—tm. dec7

AUCTION. E. B. PATTEN, Commission Merchant & Auct'r, No. 27 MERCANTILE SQUARE. Special attention given to the sale of Real Estate at private or public sale. Parties having Houses, Farms, or other property for sale, are invited to register a description of the same. **Furniture, Stoves, Beds, China, &c.** On SATURDAY, Dec. 11th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. At Patten's Auction Room. The Furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, comprising elegant Marble Top Side Board, Marble Tables, Walnut Sofa, Chairs in Hair Cloth, Spring Bed, Mattress, Feather Bed, Walnut Bedstead, Toilet Table and Toilet Ware, Elegant Pictures and Frames, Band Tea Set, Table Cutlery, Parlor Stove, Cook Stove. Also, elegant Vases and ornaments, one French Bronze Clock, and a great variety of Crockery and other ware. E. B. PATTEN, Auct'r. At 12 o'clock, one new Harness, [illegible]

Auction. By order of the Executors of the Will of Rufus Dwinel, I shall sell at Public Auction at the Penobscot Exchange Stable, On Thursday Dec. 9th, At 10 o'clock A. M. The following described property: 2 VALUABLE HORSES, 1 TOP BUGGY—with pole, 1 WHITON BUGGY, 1 Large SLEIGH—with pole and shafts, 2 Saddles and Bridles, 2 Whips, 3 Blankets, 2 Wolf Robes, 1 Single Harness, 1 New Harness, 1 Double Harness. H. A. HEAD, Auctioneer. Bangor December 7th, 1869.

Real Estate Brokerage. City Property, Farms and Timber Lands BOUGHT AND SOLD. Questions concerning title to real estate thoroughly investigated. C. N. HERSEY, Attorney at Law. Nov 2 Office, No. 4 Main St., Bangor.

J. B. FOSTER, General Commission Merchant —AND— **Auctioneer;** OFFICE—M. M. M. Insurance Office, 28 West Market Square.

R. S. PRESCOTT, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Commission Merchant, Auctioneer AND GENERAL APPRAISER, No. 12 - - - Central Street.

Du U No That you can buy at STONE & BROWN'S, No. 18 West Market Square, BLANKETS at $1.[illegible] QUILTS, double-faced, Good Quality Linen Handkerchiefs, Good quality Ladies and Gents' Undervests and Drawers, Best all Wool Delaines, two shillings per yard. Good quality all Wool Empress, Good quality all Wool Eng'd Thibets, 75c per yd. Good quality all Wool Rich Plaids, 75c per yd. Good quality all Wool Beavers, $1 25 per yd. Good quality all Wool Astrachans, $4 50 per yd. Long Shawls, $4 00. Good quality all Wool Doeskins for Men's and Boys' wear, for 60, 75, 87c, and $1 00 per yd. Remember, the place for Bargains is STONE & BROWN'S. And the trade is perfectly legitimate. Dec3

POOLE'S Extra Boston Crackers. JUST RECEIVED and for sale at Boston prices a lot of POOLE'S EXTRA CRACKERS. They are superior to any in the market. Try them. For sale by Norton & Farrington, No. 32 Central Street. Oct20 2w

MEN'S WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S RUBBER BOOTS, Water proof Over soles, **And Rubbers,** LADIES' FURS CHEAP, at BISHOP & BOURNE'S. Dec. 8. Main Street.

Stuffed Sleigh for Sale. ENQUIRE of the subscriber at the office of the Hinckley & Egery Iron Co. S. R. YEATON. dec6 2t*

BUY NOW! BUY NOW! HARLOW'S NEW STOCK, bought at the LOWEST GOLD RATES, is just coming in, and will be sold at the very low prices. A first rate assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Cigars, Tobaccos, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Trusses and Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Sperm, Lard, Neat's Foot, and [illegible] Oils, Pure Spices, Preserves and Pickles, English [illegible] Salt and Sauces, Sardines, Potted Meats, Citron, and other good things. PRICES WAY DOWN LOW. At Wholesale or Retail. N. S. HARLOW. Dec7 1 Smith's Block.

$7000 TO $10,000 PER ANNUM CAN be made by the right party to take the place of one about retiring from business. Who now offers a truly desirable opportunity to a party seeking an honorable investment. Application for one week may be made to Box, [illegible], Pawtucket, R. I. dec4 d3w*

FOR SIXTY DAYS. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO PURCHASE **HARDWARE** Wishing to REDUCE our Large Stock of Hardware Before moving into our NEW STORE on the Old STAND, 47 West Market Square, We will sell at *Unprecedented Low Prices.* No. 4 Pickering Square. **FOGG & BRIDGES.** Bangor, Dec. 8, 1869. d&w

To Let. FIVE very pleasant and convenient Rooms to let to a small family, at 44 Cedar Street. dec6 1w*

For Sale or Rent. A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE on Essex St., next the Arsenal. Enquire of DEXTER ANDREWS. dec1tf

YOU CAN SAVE $50 to $100 BY BUYING YOUR **PIANO-FORTES** OF PATTEN & WHEELDEN, New Masonic Block, Main Street. CALL OR SEND FOR PRICE LIST. Pianos sold on instalment. Bangor, August 2, 1869. d&w

Veterinary Card. The undersigned, Veterinary Practitioner, respectfully announces to the Horsemen, Farmers and all owners of horses in Bangor and its vicinity, that, owing to the encouragement he has received from all parties whose sick and lame horses he has so successfully cured of their various diseases by his professional skill, care, and PERFECTLY combined medical preparations, that he intends to permanently reside in this city, and practice the Veterinary art scientifically and skillfully, on all HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, that are curable and entrusted to his professional care. The undersigned also begs leave to inform the several gentlemen that he is no miracle worker, as he does not intend to move out of the course prescribed by the eminent teachers at the head of the Veterinary profession, and to all whom the announcement may concern. I am, most respectfully, JAMES MYRVIN BYRN, Veterinary Practitioner. National House, Bangor, Dec. 8, 1869. 1w*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

TELEGRAPHIC —TO THE— Whig & Courier.

New Hampshire State Temperance Alliance

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the State Temperance Alliance was held here today. The attendance was quite full. The meeting was called to order by Rev E Adams of Concord.

The meeting was then organized by the choice of Rev E. Adams, chairman, and G. S. Crawford, Sec'y

The reading of correspondence from influential men in different parts of the State on the question of the expediency of running an independent candidate at the March election came up.

There was great diversity of sentiment on taking independent action.

Rev G. K. Smith of Coos, said that the present law was well enough. In his section of the State the temperance men were satisfied.

J. C. Furnald of Salmon Falls, and Robert McIllery of Rochester, could not become the leaders of either party, and quoted from the Psalms—"I said in my haste all men are liars." If David had lived at the present day he need not have hesitated to say it of political leaders.

O. P. Ray of Colebrook, wanted to make the liquor question the great issue, and take no steps backward and no followship with rummies.

Rev Mr Parks of Guilford favored a straight ticket. He visited a public school in his town a few days since and saw a boy fifteen years old drunk in school. He thought it time to make a move, and if they could cast 3000 votes, it would throw the election into the House and give it to the Democratic party.

Mr Babcock also wanted to trig the wheels and improve the moral standing of the Legislature.

On the reassembling of the convention in the afternoon Rev Dr Barrows from the committee reported a series of resolutions, the first and last of which were adopted.—They denounce both political parties; assert that they are under control of the rum interest; declare the necessity of a new party, and fix on January 12th for the assembling of a State Convention at Concord. The second resolution was very severe on the Republican party; it was passed after a wordy discussion but subsequently rescinded.

On motion, Rev Mr Hardy, Rev Dr Barrows, G S Crawford and Col H. D Pierce were appointed a committee to issue a call for a convention.

Marine Disasters

PORTLAND, Dec. 8.

Schr Sea Pigeon of Robinston, Me., Capt Hickey, from this port for Boston, loaded with bricks, was run into off Wood Island Friday night by Schr Anna Evans of Brooksville, and had her port bow stove in to the water's edge and received considerable damage in her sails and rigging. The Anna Evans was only slightly damaged. The Sea Pigeon returned to this port today for repairs.

Sch'r Pinta, Capt. Pike, of and from Lubec for New York, was run into last night off Cape Elizabeth by an unknown schooner and lost jib boom and bowsprit and broke her mainmast off close down to deck. The unknown schooner was somewhat damaged but bore off and refused to give her name.

Louisville National Bank Case.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.

Judge Hoke of the Jefferson County Court in the case of the Commonwealth against the Louisville City National Bank to recover a tax levied on income arising from United States bond held by the bank, decided that the act levying the tax was constitutional, and the act of Congress forbidding the tax unconstitutional. The case will be appealed.

New York Items

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Recorder Hackett to-day charged the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions to inquire into the violations of the laws as to lotteries, the sale of liquors, etc., to prove thoroughly and definitely charges of offence against the election laws, to initiate a memorial to the legislature embodying the views checking the reckless use of pistols, and informing the jury that the case of Daniel McFarland will come before them. Their duty in the case was very simple, viz., to ascertain if the allegation be true that McFarland fired the shot that caused Richardson's death. The questions in the matter belong to the Petit Jury. The recorder concluded as follows:

"If there has been bigamy committed or aided or abetted by any persons no matter how elevated in life they may be, fearlessly investigate the matter and bring the fact of their probable guilt and promptly indict Mrs. McFarland."

The trial is unlikely to come off until January.

The argument on the motion to discharge the Spanish gunboats has been adjourned until to-morrow morning owing to the absence of Dist. Attorney Pierrepont.

Fatal Accident

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 8.

Daniel Sunderland of Washington township, Lycoming county, while working in a saw mill, was thrown on a circular saw and his body severed nearly in two from the shoulder diagonally through the heart. He was 31 years of age and leave a family.

Bodies Recovered

WHEELING, Va., Dec. 8.

Five bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Rebecca, as follows—Sanford Karr, John Karr, Long and Hatherne and one whose name is unknown. These are all that are positively known to be lost, though it is reported and believed that six or eight more persons are missing. The cabin passengers barely escaped with their lives. The boat was valued at $30,000 and insured for $12,000.

Mace Accepts Allen's Challenge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Jem Mace has accepted Tom Allen's challenge to fight for five thousand dollars a side or more.

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.

A dispatch from Los Angelos says the ship Orion from New York for San Francisco went ashore on Yuigo Shoal near San Diego on night of Dec. 6 She was rescued by steamer Orriflamme and towed into the harbor of San Diego leaking badly. The crew are down with scurvy. No further particulars have been received.

G. O. Rawlings, U. S. Revenue Collector for San Francisco district, died to-day from injuries received by the bursting of a sugar drying pan in a sugar refinery recently.

Both branches of the California Legislature today, notified the Governor that they were ready for business. The Governor's message will be delivered tomorrow.

The bark Almena, Capt. Harmon, which left Baltimore on the 13th of June, with a cargo of coal for this port, has not yet arrived and it is feared she has been lost. When last spoken her stern post and cutwater were gone and her chain bolts battered and she was otherwise damaged.

Burglary

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.

The jewelry store of W. H. Williams was robbed this evening of $25,000 worth of diamonds.

The Lane Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.

The New Jersey Railroad Company have compromised with Mrs. Lane, whose husband was put off the cars on the Hackensack bridge and drowned, by paying damages.

Fire.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8.

A fire at London, Iowa, last night, destroyed a hotel, three warehouses and four stores. Loss $83,000.

Cuban Intelligence

HAVANA, Dec. 8.

An attempt was lately made to burn the town of Juan, but it was frustrated. Many persons suspected of complicity in the plot have been arrested.

The troops stationed at Santi Espiritu are marching towards Puerto Principe. The supposed intention of the troops is to destroy the rebel encampment planted on that road.

General Lesca has arrived in Havana sick.

Monetary Affairs

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

The money market closed active at 7 per cent.

The discount market dull at 10 to 12 per cent for prime business notes.

Foreign Exchange market is heavy at 108⅞ to 109¼.

Gold market was quiet towards the close at 1,23¼ a 1,23⅜.

The rates for carrying today were 7, 5 6, and 3 per cent.

The gross clearances were $28,800,000.

Government securities closed firm this afternoon. The following are the closing quotations—

United States Sixes (coupons)	1881		118¼
do 5-20s (coupons)	1862		11[illegible]
do do do	1864		112⅝
do do do	1865		113⅛
do do do	1865	new issue	115⅛
do do do	1867		115⅛
do do do	1868		115⅛
do 10-40s do			108⅞
Pacific Sixes,			107½

Southern State securities were generally lower on the last call.

The stock market today closed strong this afternoon. The following are the closing quotations—

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 52¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 35; Boston Water Power Company, 13¾ a 14¾; N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 91¾; Erie Railroad Company 2[illegible]¼; preferred do, 45; Harlem Railroad Company, 135½; Reading Railroad Company 93⅝; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 25¾; St Paul Railroad Company, 72¾; do preferred, 86⅞, Michigan Central Railroad Company, 120½; Michigan Southern Railroad Company, 86¾; Illinois Central Railroad Company, 133¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, 82¾; Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, 107; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, 72½; preferred do, 86; Chicago & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, 87¾; Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, 10 a 10¼; Mariposa Mining Company preferred, 0; Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, 57; do. preferred 72

Balance in the sub-Treasury is as follows—currency 9,122,000; general 80,312,000.

Markets,

NEW YORK, Dec. 8

Cotton steady—sales 700 bales—middling uplands 25¼.

Flour—sales 12,000 bbls—State and Western dull, strongly favoring buyers—superfine to fancy State 4 65 a 6,25; superfine to choice Western 4,65 a 6,45. Southern quiet—sales 350 bbls—common to choice 5,60 a 10,00.

Wheat 1 ct. lower—sales 45,000 bushels—No. 2 Spring 1,25 a 1,28; winter red western 133 a 1 36.

Corn dull and heavy—sales 33,000 bushels—new mixed western 106 a 103 for unsound and 108 a 111 for sound.

Oats are heavy—sales 34,000 bushels—Western, 63 a 64.

Beef quiet—new plain mess 5,00 a 13,00; new extra 10 00 a 17,00.

Pork is dull—sales 370 bbls.—new mess 32 25 a 33,00

Lard is dull—sales 300 tierces—steam rendered 18 a 19; kettle rendered 19 a 19¾.

Sugar is quiet—sales 200 bbls—Fair to good Refining 10⅝ a 11⅛.

Molasses quiet.

Tallow steady.

Linseed oil firm.

Freights to Liverpool are firmer—Flour per steamer 2s.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.

Flour is quiet—sales at 3,75 a 5,00 for fair to choice Spring extras.

Wheat is dull and lower—sales of No 2 at 85½ a 85¾ cents.

Corn is lower—sales of No. 2 at 73 cents.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Senate

The standing committees were announced. The following Senators constitute the several committees named below, after alterations made this morning—

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Cameron, Harlow, Morton, Patterson, Schurz and Casserly.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Wilson, Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, Poole and Stockton.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Anthony, Nye, Drake, Scott, Aslorne and Stockton

Patents—Messrs. Willey, Ferry, Carpenter, Norton and Hamilton.

Library—Messrs. Cattell, Howe and Morrill of Maine.

To Audit and control contingent Expenses—Messrs. Terry, Edmunds and Davis.

The other committees are without alteration.

Several petitions were presented, among them one praying that the French cable be suspended from working until France will allow an American cable to be landed on French soil.

Mr. Sumner said he had a bill which met the prayer of this petition, and he proposed calling it up at an early day

Mr. Edmund gave notice that on Friday he would ask for the consideration of the House resolution regulating the hours of Government laborers, workmen and mechanics. A resolution was passed at the last session in relation to the hours of labor, without touching the matter of compensation

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Military Affairs to consider whether any further legislation is needed to secure for all colored citizens who have served in the army of the United States, complete equality with all other citizens in the enjoyment of the military bounty.

The Senate then resolved itself into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House.

Mr Morrell (Pa.) introduced a bill to fund the debt of the United States at a lower rate of interest, to make the National banking system free, and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr Paine (Wis.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House what Legislatures have ratified the proposed 15th constitutional amendment. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted that the land committee enquire into the expediency of amending the homestead law to authorize ex-soldiers and sailors to secure 160 instead of 80 acres of public land.

A bill abolishing the duties on coal was referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr Buffington (Mo.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit a report relative to the protection and improvement of Plymouth Hrabor, Mass.—Adopted.

Several bills for the removal of political disabilities were introduced and referred to a committee on reconstruction.

The House went into a committee of the whole and took bills to provide for taking the census, to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future appointment among the several States.

Mr Garfield (Ohio) explained the points of the bill for taking the next census.

In reply to a question of Mr Butler, Mr Clark of Kansas and others, in regard to representation in Congress, Mr Garfield said the present organization or numbering of the House began on the 4th of March and manifestly it will run until the same day in March 1873. The census to be taken next June ought of course be completed so far as the taking is concerned by the 1st of July. We shall not know until next fall what the basis of representation will be, and as a matter of course no redistricting of the States can be made till afterward. Adjourned.

The committe agreed this morning to fill up the blank for the number of members with 300.

GEORGIA' REBELLIOUS. Gen. Terry does not seem to have a high idea of Georgia "reconstruction." In his report just made public he has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the situation there demands the interposition of the national government in order that life and property may be protected, the freedom of speech secured, and the rights and liberties of freedmen maintained. This opinion is based upon the complaints made to him in the reports of officers detatched to investigate the alleged outrages, and upon the statements of many persons of respectability and high position from different parts of the state. In these representations he says he must repose confidence. Some of them have given him information under the pledge of secrecy, the state of affairs in their sections being such that they feared extreme violence should it become known that they had been in communication with him. In some parts of the state there is practically no government. Murders are frequent and go unpunished. The Kuklux exist, and are a terror, many of the magistrates being in sympathy with them. He believes the only way to protect loyal men and restore good order in the state is by a resumption of military rule. This state of affairs is the natural result of a relapse into Democracy.

Local and other Items.

—How can an editor impart any "jingle" to his paper when all that sort of thing is done by a thousand sleigh bells in the streets? As well expect a State prisoner to throw up his hat at the celebration of a national triumph.

POLICE COURT *Wednesday, Dec 8th,* 1869 A H Jones, on a search and seizure process, was fined $50 and costs, from which he appealed

John Ross was brought in under the city ordinance against the use of fire arms, within prescribed limits, he having put a ball through the window of the Catholic Church by an unsuccessful attempt to shoot a pussy cat. He was fined $5 and costs—more than the cat was worth besides twice his cat

—Snow plows and shovels are plentier than [illegible] this week

—The Police office has recently had a nice coal stove placed in it. It must be a great luxury this present cold weather, when business is that line is so dull

—An [illegible] at this time—Pedestrianism

—Yesterday was a beautiful sun-shiny winter's day, in marked contrast with the boisterous weather of Monday and Tuesday

—The snow storm left our sidewalks in a terrible condition. Being thrown around so sort of promiscuous like, here a little and there a good deal, the snow makes the walks decidedly uneven, and when one puts his foot down it often goes further than he counted on If he gets down street without falling more than half a score of times he thinks himself lucky

—A new Express is to be placed on the route between this city and Winterport next week, to be known as the "Bangor and Winterport Railroad Express"

—"U. S G" since the promulgation of the President's messages is very appropriately rendered "Uncle Sam's Guardian."

—Twelve hundred and fifty sheep in one drove were driven through this city on Tuesday, and it wasn't a very good day for sheep either

—The cars were an hour late last night.

—The advent of the snow so quickly following the freezing of the rivers and ponds will doubtless cause us to publish less than the usual number of sad announcements of deaths from drowning by too early venturing upon the frozen surfaces.

—A gentleman who arrived here a few days since over the Pacific Railroad, speaks in high terms of its easy running, and the good time made, stating that the slowest time he made on the route was between Boston and this city

—We have heard of no special addition to the force of tailors in our city, but certainly there were a good many cutters on the street yesterday.

—Trade has been brisk this week—in snow shovels

—The snow storm and blow of Monday night and Tuesday left the country roads in every direction, almost impassable. For many hours, indeed, travel was almost entirely suspended, and the mails were delayed on all the routes leading into the city. The Monroe stage, due Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., did not arrive till 3 P. M., yesterday. The Carmel stage which arrived at same time, was twenty-seven hours late. The Dixmont and Exeter stages were twenty-four hours behind time The Ellsworth stage, due at 5 A. M., yesterday, arrived at 10 No mails reached us from below Belfast or Bucksport on Tuesday.—The drivers report the roads in terrible condition. One driver says he was obliged to leave the road at one place and drive three miles through fields. It will be many days before the stages will be able to make time.

EXPRESS TO WINTERPORT. Mr. Edwin Hopkins will run an Express line between this city and Winterport, leaving Winterport every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m., and returning same afternoon, leaving the Bangor House at 2 o'clock. Persons who have business to do over the line, will be gratified to know that they can have it faithfully done, and will be pretty sure to give Mr. Hopkins all the encouragement in their power.

MANUFACTORIES IN NEWPORT From an interview with Mr. Merrill of Newport we learn the following Private subscriptions to the amount of $4000 have been offered to encourage the erection of a factory at Newport; the town of Newport has voted to donate $2000, provided $20,000 shall be invested in the erection and furnishing of a factory in that town; also to exempt the property from taxation for ten years. These offers are open and available until July, 1870 Parties from Lewiston have examined the water power, considered the offers of aid, and all the circumstances of the case, and propose to take hold of the enterprise with Mr. Merrill, and push it forward, so as to secure the town donations. The financial condition of Newport is good, having no war debt, but instead a surplus of about ten thousand dollars.—We hope for the continued prosperity of this thriving village, that this enterprise will prove a decided success.

NEW FLOUR MILL. Messrs Lisk & Weston have just completed a flouring mill at Saccarappa, at a cost of $65,000. It has six run of stones, and a capacity for three hundred barrels daily.

—Mr. J. J. Buxton has leased of Mr. C. M. Robinson the Abbott House, at Abbott, This house is well known to travellers, as the stages from Dover and those from Dexter, there meet and dine, on their way to the Lake.

—Mr. T. F. Dexter, of Newport, brought to this city yesterday morning, three very nice sleighs, of his own manufacture. We believe Maine beats the world in the sleigh manufacture.

—The President sent to the Senate Tuesday a large list of nominations for officers appointed during the recess of Congress, among which was Owen B. Chadbourne, Collector of Customs at Saco.

The B O. W. C is a new book by the author of those popular humorous sketches of the "Dodge Club," and published by Lee & Shepard, Boston The work is thoroughly illustrated, and must please the boys very much from its oddities and the thrilling nature of its narrative. For sale by Bugbee & Co.

—A most remarkable proof of surgical skill is a second amputation of a leg of James Welsh, Commissary Sergeant of the U. S. Military Asylum at Togus, performed by Dr. J. O. Webster, Surgeon of the Asylum Hospital, on the 25th ult., one week after which date the patient was able to walk on crutches around the house, and in a few days more will be in a condition to re-enter upon his duties.

—The Bath Times says that an eccentric genius in Gardiner, is building a house of style which is a freak in architecture.—Viewing it from one point it looks like an umbrella struck by lightning. From another point she is [illegible], whether it is a [illegible] or a [illegible] ball.

—The Camden Herald has been enlarged and is doing credit to that smart little town and its publishers.

ACCIDENT. The Aroostook Pioneer says that on Saturday, November 27, Jonathan Ireland of Presque Isle, cut his knee with an axe, inflicting a severe wound. He was one of a party engaged in viewing a route for a road from Presque Isle to Molunkus. When the accident happened they were about ten miles in the woods, and were obliged to haul him that distance on a sled before his wound could be properly dressed.

—The Machias Union says that Mr. I. Penuel Longfellow of that town in skating a few days since, broke in, went under the ice, and very narrowly escaped drowning

—The Press says that last Thursday afternoon, a boy named Henry Ray, aged 13 years, of Portland, was snapping percussion caps on a stone, when one of them flew into his left eye, destroying the sight of it forever.

—The Argus says that the Portland Police, Monday night, found a man drunk in the streets with $250 in his pockets, the last of several hundreds he had just received with his discharge from the army in a Southern State.

The Times says that a lad seven years of age, named Fred Everard, while at play Saturday afternoon on Morse's wharf, near the North steam-mill, Bath, fell into the river and was drowned.

—The Bath Times says that the Chapel of the Wesley M. E. church of Bath, was dedicated on Sunday, by appropriate ceremonies The building is a very good one and will seat about 400 people. Work on the church will be resumed in the spring.

—The Press says that as a man named Patrick Hanlan was crossing High street, Portland, Monday morning, he fell and immediately expired. Heart disease was the cause.

—The Maine Central Railroad Company have just completed at Waterville, a large cattle barn, which will hold 300 head; also a yard that will hold 700 cattle. This is a very convenient arrangement, as many cattle are shipped from that place and during storms and cold weather all kinds of stock can be housed, says the Lewiston Journal.

—The Portland Press says that last Sunday afternoon, a little after 5 o'clock, some scamps removed a pane of glass from the window of the store on Factory Island, Saco, occupied by Johnson Lunt as a glass and crockery-ware store, and stole about $60 worth of goods

—David Clark of Kennebunkport has a keel laid, and frame in his ship yard for a ship of 1300 tons, which he contemplates building next season. Mr. Clark is building a ship of 1400 tons, for Col. William Thompson, to be off in February. Mr. Clark is also repairing brigantine Nora, of Boston

THE LOSS OF THE MARY ALICE, on Trundy's Reef Saturday last, which was recorded in our special dispatch of Monday, is more particularly described by the Portland papers. The Mary Alice was a schooner of about ninety tons burthen, and valued at about $5000. She was engaged in carrying lumber from Lincolnville in this State to New York and returning with coal. At the time she was wrecked she was making for Portland. About 5 p m., Saturday, she was abreast Cape Elizabeth Light when the weather shut down thick and it commenced snowing. The captain immediately headed her for Portland harbor under double-reefed mainsail and jib. They saw a light, supposed it was Portland Light, and hauled the vessel to for it, at the same time keeping their ears wide open for the fog whistle, but could not hear a sound, the wind at the time was blowing hard. They were deceived by the light which proved to be one in Mr. John Trundy's house, and as soon as they hauled to the vessel struck the reef. As soon as they struck the crew hauled the jib to weather and payed her off shore and, after a time, succeeded in working her off, but it was evident that she had stove her port bow when she struck, for she filled and was capsized. At the time she first hit on the rocks it was 7.20 p. m. The crew clung to the vessel, hoping, yet doubting, that succor might come. At 2 o'clock in the morning (Sunday) the captain could hold out no longer, being thoroughly exhausted and almost frozen, and a wave swept him into eternity. One of the hands named Robert Pendleton was washed off by the same wave and caught hold of the captain, both clinging together as they went down. We omitted to say that when the vessel capsized the cook was immediately drowned. The mate tried to save him, but unsuccessfully. The survivors clung to the wreck till 6 o'clock in the morning, when Messrs. Michael, Hiram, and Ashbury Staples came off in a dory and rescued them. Mr. Daniel Mitchell, who lives on the Cape, took them in and cared for them, the mate and one of the hands by the name of Duncan having their limbs badly frozen, but they were able to move about Tuesday. The names of the crew are as follows: Captain, I. C. Perry; Mate, E. T. Acborn. Cook, Eugene Decrow; Crew, Fredd. Duncan and Robert C. Pendleton.—All belonged in Lincolnville. Capt. Perry was about 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. The cook, Mr. Decrow, was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Mr. Pendleton was unmarried.

In all the curious testimony brought out by the imbroglios of Erie, there has been nothing more entertaining than the narratives of the deputy sheriffs who have attempted to serve upon Messrs. Gould and Lane the papers in the suit before Judge Murray It seems that six officers of the law were diligently engaged for three days in this undertaking, without success One testifies that learning that Mr. Gould was in the Erie offices he obtained entrance by a stratagem, sent in a card in an assumed name, and received word that Mr. Gould, though just then engaged, would see him in just ten minutes. Before the lapse of that time, however, Mr. Gould discovered the ruse, and the officer was summarily and forcibly ejected. This occurred again and again. The same officer testifies as follows:

"About 6:30 o'clock that afternoon I saw Jay Gould come out of the Twenty-third street entrance, and move quickly toward a carriage which was standing near the door. I made haste and reached the carriage at about the same time he did, and was in the act of serving said papers upon him, when I was set upon by four or five men, who had accompanied him as an escort from the door of the building to his carriage, and my arms were caught from behind and securely held until the carriage had driven away beyond my reach.—After a scuffle with these men I broke away from them and ran for a hack, procuring which, I followed as closely as possible the carriage which contained said Jay Gould, until it reached his residence. No sooner had its horses stopped than the front door of his house opened, and two other men ran down the steps and acted as his escort from the carriage into his house, and the door was closed before I could reach him."

A still narrower escape for another officer of the Erie gang is related thus:

"At about 7:15 o'clock, six men came out of the Twenty-third street entrance to said offices and moved quickly toward a carriage which was standing at the curbstone. Among them and in their midst, I saw a man whom I believed to be the said [illegible] jumped upon the step of the carriage [illegible] thrust my hand, containing said papers into its open window, saying, 'Mr. Lane here are,—when I was forcibly lifted off my feet by the men who had acted as his escort, thrown violently on the ground almost under the very wheels of the carriage, and the carriage then drove off at a rapid pace. I was unable to follow it.—Had it not been for the forcible interference of the men who thus overpowered me I would have served the papers at that time."

Another deputy, while waiting in the Eighth avenue at one of the numerous back entrances of the Erie castle, was accosted by a gang of half a dozen roughs who demanded and insisted upon knowing what he was about. Being pressed he informed them that he was "waiting for a car," whereupon with grim humor they compelled him to take the next car that came along.

The result of all these affidavits is an order from Judge Murray that the papers in his case shall be served by leaving a copy at the residences of Gould and Lane, or, if entrance cannot be effected, by affixing the documents to the doors, and sending copies through the post office.

Washington News

WASHINGTON Dec 7, 1869

THE TARIFF ON PIG IRON

The ways and means committee spent most of today's session in talking about the tariff on iron. No vote was taken, but the discussion indicated that the duty on pig iron cannot be raised from the present rate of nine dollars per ton and that it is likely to be reduced to several dollars.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S BILL,

Making it a misdemeanor for any member of Congress to recommend any person to office, unless requested in writing by the President or the head of a Department created quite a stir at the capital.

There is much truth in the statements made by Mr. Trumbull of the manner in which the Representatives exercise the patronage to secure their elections, to reward their supporters, or to pension their retiring rivals, but it will be a difficult matter to secure the desired reform, especially this year, when a Congressional election is at hand

TENURE OF OFFICE ACT

There will be a strong opposition to the repeal of the Tenure of Office act as recommended by the President, as several leading members of the Senate and the House are determined that it shall remain on the statute books.

Senator Wilson, by request, delivered a sound, practical address tonight before the National Colored Labor Convention. He referred to the wonderful changes of late in the social position of the colored race, and the progress among the toiling masses of the North. Out of this change and from this progress had arisen important questions, which those directly interested were now deciding for themselves. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the powerful influence now being exercised by mammoth railroad corporations to the disadvantage of the working people

I. M. Reavis of St Louis, the leader of the removal of the National Capital to St Louis, is here, actively circulating pamphlets and boring Congressmen He cannot as yet boast of any conversions

The storm of Monday night and Tuesday was quite severe throughout New England. In New Hampshire and Vermont it must have been much worse than here, the railroads being much more seriously impeded, and the snow much deeper. Accounts from the coast show that mariners suffered very much, but no serious disasters are yet reported. In the western part of this State travel is much obstructed the roads being badly drifted in the valleys, while the hills are bare, so that sleighing or wheeling is almost impossible

The following is a copy of the bill introduced by Mr Stevenson of Ohio in the House of Representatives on Tuesday

"Be it enacted, etc., two thirds of each House concurring therein, that upon the ratification of the proposed 15th article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States by Legislatures of three fourths of the States, all legal and political disabilities imposed by the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall by that operation bar or be removed from all persons subject thereto, who shall have been at the date of said vote citizens and actual residents of any State, the Legislature of which shall have voted to ratify said 15th article of amendment Provided however, that the provisions hereof shall not apply to any person who shall have been indicted for any crime committed in or in aid of the late rebellion, nor to any person who during said rebellion was guilty of cruelty or inhumanity to any prisoner of war held or offering to surrender as such, nor to any person who aided, abetted or countenanced the assassination of President Lincoln."

Not to be outdone by Cardiff, Chicago has dug up in Dupage County, Ill., the bones of an antediluvian monster, which lived on the fat prairies in the hot period of big animal and vegitable growths. The bones of the skeleton were found in a marsh in the town of Wheaton, four feet below the surface; those of the four legs, when put together measured ten feet in length, ribs were found four feet three inches long, and it is calculated that the animal must have been fourteen feet high and twenty feet long The Hartford Courant thinks this must be another argument for the removal of the Capital

BUSINESS NOTICES—

Dr. Blaisdell has removed his office to No 41 Main street. dec4

They are Coming

THOSE

HOLIDAY

GOODS,

—AT—

No. 25 Main St.

J. H. STONE & CO.

Bangor, Dec. 3, 1869.

FURNITURE.

MATTRASSES.

DOLE BROTHERS,

HAVE

Elegant B W Chamber Suits, Marble Tops.

Rich Ash Chamber Suits, Marble Tops.

Also, Ash and Pine B. W. Trimmed Chamber Suits, Wood Tops.

A fine assortment Parlor Suits in colors.

Lounges in Hair Cloth, Repp, Terry, and Damask, at very low prices.

A splendid assortment of

Looking Glasses, Tables, Cane Chairs, and Common Furniture.

Mattrasses of Hair, Husk, Moss or Excelsior, on hand or made to order

Upholstering and Repairing of all kinds done in a satisfactory manner.

Bangor Dec 2, 1869. 2w

LATER

FROM

VIRGINIA.

Another Spirited Gathering

IN THE

Old Dominion.

Dea. SPOONER has little something to say, and at the Close of the Meeting informs Mr PETTENGILL that they shall keep right on

Shelling Out for LOW.

CONSEQUENTLY

OYSTERS

Are Still LOW-er,

FULL PARTICULARS,

—AT—

Low's Market.

Bangor Dec 4 1869.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To Gentlemen.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

18 and 20 School Street.

BOSTON.

Fine Goods at a Discount.

To reduce our enormous stock of

FINE WINTER GOODS,

We shall offer until January 1st Great Bargains to Cash purchasers

One Thousand Patterns Plain and Fancy Cassimeres

PANTS from $10 to $16 a Pair. Former price, $16 to $22

The most elegant assortment of

FINE OVERCOATING

Ever seen in this country; New Styles and Colors; many styles cannot be found elsewhere.

OVERCOATS from $35 to $75, former price from $50 to $75.

A complete line of

FINE COATINGS,

For Half Dress Suits, suitable for street or evening wear, also the most extensive variety of BUSINESS SUITINGS, of English, Scotch, Paris, German and American manufacture,—all at the most satisfactory to the closest purchasers.

The most of these goods were selected by Mr. Smith personally, of the manufacturers in England, France and Germany, and are of the choicest quality and newest design

CHAS. A. SMITH & CO.

18 & 20 School St.

dec4 1m

Slippers, Slippers.

MENS and BOYS' FANCY SLIPPERS, in great variety.

Women's and Misses French Kid Slippers

Women's Bronze Slippers

Women's Heavy Cloth and Felt Slippers

—AT—

ARNOLD & SAWYER'S,

10 West Market Square, Bangor.

Dec6

A Pair of

Embroidered Slippers

FOR EVERYBODY.

STERN & ATKINS

56 MAIN STREET,

Have just received, and are now ready to exhibit the largest and choicest assortment of

Slipper Patterns

Ever brought to this city They will sell them at the

LOWEST PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bangor, Nov. 21, 1869.

Let the Lion Roar.

FOR

A. DRESSER & CO.

Have decided to place their entire

Dry Goods Stock

—OF—

$20,000,

in the market for a few days,

AT COST.

Now is Your Time,

For we mean what we say.

GOTHIC BLOCK DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 2 Main Street.

A. Dresser & Co.

P. S. BEST KID GLOVES. Every pair warranted, at A. D. & CO.'S.

Bangor, Dec. 7, 1869. 1w

For Sale or to Rent.

[illegible]

J. P. JACKSON.

Atlantic Almanac.

1870. FOR SALE at DURREN'S BOOKSTORE.

DECEMBER.

ATLANTIC, GODEY, YOUNG FOLKS, &c., received at DURREN'S.

nov17

December Magazines.

[illegible]

CHAS. HIGHT'S BOOKSTORE.

CHASE'S

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Having leased the Commodious Store recently occupied by GEO. A. BARTLETT,

Corner State and Harlow Streets,

And re-fitted the same, I am prepared to furnish all old and new customers who may favor me with a call, with NICE FITTING GARMENTS, as ever. By weekly purchases of NEW GOODS, all can find in my Stock, all the

NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

Which will be made up to order in the most approved style, and at the *LOWEST PRICES.* Also, a good stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

The Cutting Department

Will be still under the sole charge of PROF AMOS F. CHASE, where all can get the best fitting Garments in the city.

Come one, come all, And favor the Professor with a call:

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

A. F. CHASE,

Bangor, Dec. 7, 1869. Corner State and Harlow Streets.

COME IN.

WE HAVE BARGAINS FOR YOU!

J. T. RINES & CO.

No. 17 Main Street.

Have just returned from Market with a full Stock of desirable

Dry Goods

Which they will sell at

BOSTON PRICES.

Come and see our

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS

Plaids and Poplins, Shawls and Blankets, Flannels and White Goods, Kids in all Colors.

We have just received another lot

REMNANTS HILL COTTON

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

J. T. RINES & CO.

BANGOR, November 20, 1869.

REMOVED.

THE

PENOBSCOT MUTUAL

FIRE

Insurance Co.

Have removed their Office to the

Lower Floor, in the New Building Recently Erected by Dr. Wm. H. Brown,

WEST MARKET SQUARE,

BANGOR.

CHARLES P. WIGGIN,

SECRETARY.

Dec. 3, 1869. d&w3m

NEW IMPORTATIONS

—OF—

Crockery and China Ware

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

WE have just imported from the celebrated Potteries of ELLSMORE & FORSTER their new Crystal shape in Parisian Granite, which, in color and shape, is the closest imitation of French China, of any Ware before in the market

Our stock comprises other shapes of White Granite and Common ware of the FIRST QUALITY.

White and Gold Band French China, Dinner and Tea Sets,

Together with a full line of

Glass Ware,

Lamps, Chandeliers and Brackets,

Britannia and Silver Plated Goods,

Table Cutlery, Parian and Bohemian Fancy Goods, German Lava Flower Pots and Hanging Baskets, &c., &c.

We have, and shall keep a full line of

Iron Stone China, Double Thick,

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Ships' use, which we shall furnish at

Importers Wholesale Prices

All goods delivered in the city *without charge.*

J. S. RICKER & CO.

Bangor, Oct. 28, 1869. istf No. 1, Main St.

JUVENILE BOOKS, in words of one syllable. Swiss Family Robinson, Sandford & Weston. The Pilgrim's Progress, and others, with fine colored illustrations. CHAS. HIGHT.

nov26

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS

—AND—

CLOAKINGS.

STANFORD & WHITNEY

WILL OPEN

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, 1869,

Elegant Pattern Cloaks,

REAL ASTRACANS,

IMITATION ASTRACANS,

REAL LYONS VELVET,

THREAD LACES,

And Everything in

CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

STANFORD & WHITNEY.

Bangor, Oct. 27, 1869.

AT HARLOW'S

HEARTH BRUSHES,

NEW HORSE BRUSHES,

EXTRA STOVE BRUSHES,

And Shoe Brushes and Dusters,

Also, Feather Dusters and Superior Floor Brushes, and Window Brushes.

—LIKEWISE—

Tailors' Press Brushes, and Printers' Lye Brushes, Besides Hair, Hat, Cloth, Bath, Flesh, Tooth, Nail, Crumb, Button, Comb, Bottle, Hoof, Mane and other Brushes in great variety.

Very much Lower than Hitherto.

Harlow's Drug Store,

No. 4 Smith Block.

Dec2

OUTFITS for the WOODS.

WM. MANN has in a good stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYES, PERFUMES &c., and would ask the attention of Lumbermen and Hunters to such articles as are adapted to their wants, such as—

Liniments, Ointments, Plasters, Salts, Sulphur, Saltpeter, Soap, Sponges, Neats Foot Oil, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, &c.,

All to be sold at the lowest prices, at

decl No. 2 Exchange Block, Bangor.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

E. C. ALLEN & CO.,

nov19 d&w3m22 Augusta, Maine.

Notice to Lumbermen and Horsemen.

FOURTEEN HEAVY TEAM HORSES and Horse rigging, for sale cheap.

Apply to J. M. LUNT, Ag't,

dec2 93 Exchange St.

Bangor, Oldtown & Milford Railroad.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, the trains will stop running until further notice.

J. M. LUNT, Agent

Bangor, Nov. 30, 1869.

VALUABLE

TIMBER LANDS

AND MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of disposing of all his interest in Timber Lands and mills, will sell on favorable terms the following:

One-Half Township No. 5, Range 4. Oxford County.

The whole township contains twenty-six thousand (26,000) acres; is heavily timbered with spruce, estimated at sixty to eighty millions, all of which stands within near and easy hauling distance of the Magalloway river or its branches, which runs through the town, or Parmachena Lake, which is embraced within its limits.

Also 16,000 Acres of Land in the Town of Byron Oxford Co.,

well covered with large Spruce timber. Swift river and its branches run through these lands and empty into the Androscoggin below Rumford Falls.

Also 1100 Acres Timber and Wood Land in Town of Gorham, N. H.,

two miles above the Alpine House, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and the banks of the Androscoggin river. There is a large quantity of wood on those lots which, from its proximity to the Railroad, is steadily increasing in value.

Also 2500 Acres Lands in the Towns of Albany and Stoneham,

near the village of North Waterford, Oxford County. This land is covered with thrifty sapling Pine timber, standing near Crooked river, which runs through the tract. Logs put into Crooked river can be run to Saccarappa, or by hauling four to five miles they can be put into the Saco. There is a good mill privilege, with a single saw mill on the tract; distance to the canal at Harrison ten miles; to the railroad at South Paris twelve miles. The land is valuable for settling purposes after being cleared of timber.

Also 435 Shares of Stock in the Lewiston Steam Mill Company,

the whole capital stock being represented by 527 shares. The property of the company consists of a Steam Saw Mill, capable of manufacturing five million feet of long lumber, with a proportionate amount of clapboards, shingles and laths. About fifteen acres land in the city of Lewiston, well located for building purposes, and three thousand acres of timber land, well located on the Androscoggin river and its branches, from which but a small quantity of the timber has been cut.

JOHN LYNCH,

or LYNCH, BARKER & CO

Portland, Aug. 11, 1869. aug17 istf

THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

Miscellany.

A Live Yankee Snored Out.

Reader—do you snore in your sleep? You *don't*?—Well, I suppose not! I never yet met the individual who would acknowledge the corn.

Shall I tell you a little adventure I was witness to with a 'Snorer?'

The varieties of the *genus* 'Snorer' is very extended. There is your quiet, sighing, unobtrusive snorer—who always has a good time' at it and troubles nobody. There is your wheezing, chuckling squeaking snorer—who makes a regular business of it, but who keeps it all 'in the family,' and peradventure, annoys only the partner of his joys and sorrows. There is also your nasal grumbler, (who sleeps in the next room!) who grumbles and grunts—and gets over it.

But if there be under Heaven, an object of pity—one that should excite the sympathy of the benevolently disposed—more than another, commend me to your genuine out-and-out snorer!

To appreciate his qualities fully—you should be fatigued and restless yourself—after a three days journey over a thumping bad road, and you shall run athwart him where the steamboat line connects, at a late hour in the night. You shall retire to one of the low cots left—which you find in the centre of the cabin for the accommodation of the last comers—and after the dreadful jolting you have passed through for the previous twenty-four or forty-eight hours, as the case may be, you shall regale yourself, imaginatively (during the process of undressing) with the prospective enjoyment which Nature's sweet restorer has in reserve for you!

Your weary head touches the pillow, but an unusual nervousness troubles you; and despite your most earnest endeavors, it is midnight before you can compose yourself. You are at last worn out with tossing and turning—and though the night is warm, and the vermin are active you determine to sleep.

For the last half hour you have been listening to what you imagined distant thunder, (you are 'afraid of lightning,') and as your brow is slightly knitted, you involuntarily ask yourself, 'What's that?'

In reply to your interrogatory, a sort of explosion takes place—a miniature eruption of Vesuvius, a blast—'who——oof-p!'—and the sound rolls away in a long-drawn unearthly sigh—like the last effort of a suffocating man to recover his breath, and all is silent again.

In such a plight and at such a time—some years ago, I remember to have met a Yankee in the cabin of a crowded canal packet.

It was nearly midnight when he came on board, at Pittsburg, from one of the Ohio river steamers. He was a very plain man, and had been out west, so he said—and was satisfied to go home again.

The cabin was crammed and an 'upright' was allotted him in the middle of the floor with some others. He was a live Yankee—and occupied some considerable time in undressing, securing his watch, adjusting his bed-clothes and caring for his 'tin,' which he stowed away under the pillow. He finally mounted the piece of furniture, which some lady-writer compares to 'a fence rail covered with two strips of cape,' and stretched himself for the night. For a long time he tossed uneasily in his cot, muttering to himself something about 'shelved up between heaven and airth'—but he finally turned over, as I supposed for the last time—when a fellow on his extreme right, near the door, who had evidently been getting ready for some minutes burst out with—

'Aha——r-r——wh-e-u?'

Had a thunderbolt struck the Yankee upon the crown, he wouldn't have reached the floor quicker than he did, as it was! And there he stood 'in his track'—his teeth chattering, his eyes distended, with both hands grasping the side-rail of his cot—as he yelped out.

'Hel-low!'

'Phoo—o—.'

'Wot's that?'

The unconscious sleeper was momentarily silent—and vouchsafed no answer.

The Yankee gazed about the cabin cautiously—but his fellow lodgers were all sound asleep apparently, the quiet rippling of the water against the sides of our frail boat, was all that now broke the silence.

Again he mounted the cot, and at the moment I had supposed he had at least gone to the land of nod for the night—another.

'Ker-r—cthee-e——who!' burst from the throat of the snorer on his right, who had now got the steam well up. While the stranger started up to look for the cause—

'Per—she——sweln—ooh' escaped the grunter, and our Yankee could contain himself no longer. With one bound he sprang to the floor—with

'He low—I say——'

'Ah—phoo!'

'Thunder and airthquakes!'——

'Wh—e!'

'Wot is it?'——

'Ar-ker-ker—sloo—oo——

'Don't!'

'Tchoo——'

'No, it ain't me——'

'Er—y—hou!'

'Blast you pictur—it ain't!'

'Ah—tish!'

'I say yer lie!'

'Er—a hou!'

'Wy, it's you—yourself,' continued the Yankee approaching him cautiously—'and you have made noise enough to skeer the divil, or stop a camp meet'n!'

As he placed his hand upon the snorer's breast a sudden 'whoof!' escaped him, and the Yankee could bear it no more!

'Help, here!'

'Pshe—eu!' said the Snorer.

'Do!'

'Ah—shwoo——'

'For God sake!'

'Cap'n—heln—yere! The man's dyin' I say, Mister! Murder!—help!'

By this time the cabin was in a roar—for the scene in its early stages had awakened most of the crowd, who had enjoyed it right heartily. The snorer turned over suddenly upon his side, and the effect awakened him.

'What's the row, neighbor?' he inquired of the Yankee, who stood over him with a light.

'Raow? Thunder and light'in!—ain't yer d'nd yet? Wal, I reck'n yur's one of 'em, stranger! Michigan thunder's a fool to yur'e snorin'—by grashus! Et I sleep in this yere coop to night, cuss my pictur!' he added—and in spite of all the Captain's assurances, he went up upon the deck, where he lay till morning.

At daylight he landed—and, as he parted with the Captain he declared that he had 'heern powerful thunder in his time but that chap's snoring beat all the high pressures he ever heerd—just as easy as open and shet!'

MRS SMITH'S CHEESE

Mrs Jones being the newly married wife of a well-to-do young farmer, took it into her pretty head one day that it would be well for her to learn to make cheese, and thereby astonish her Henry and the world.

Now the whole neighborhood, usually at sixes and sevens on half a dozen points, were fully agreed on one. They all 'allowed' that Mrs. John Smith made the best cheese of any woman in the country. Therefore to Mrs. John Smith did Mrs. Jones determine to offer herself meekly for instruction in the magic art.

People keep early hours at a country farm house, and Mrs. Jones having no children to hinder her rapid steps from kitchen to pantry and from pantry to bedroom, got her dinner out of the way, her dishes washed, and herself nicely dressed in a new pink gingham, set off by a coquettish ruffled white apron, before the great eight day clock in the corner struck two. Down the hill and through the lawn she tripped, her gypsy hat swinging from her arm, to learn the mystery of making cheese from Mrs. John Smith.

She found that lady's house easily enough, because it was the only one visible for half a mile or more. And there, was no mistaking the person of the lady herself, because she sat in the centre of a great clean-looking kitchen, with a cheese press at the further end and a basket of curd on the deal table by her side.

Mrs. Jones explained her errand, and sat reverently awaiting the reply.

'Want to make cheese, eh?' said the good old lady, cutting calmly away at her curd. 'Well, it's a master job, I can tell you. My Hannah was just crazy to learn when she was about your age, and was going to be married. 'I should so like to make a cheese for Doremus, ma,' said she. Doremus was her husband. And she made one. A pretty thing it was too; no more like a cheese than my head is. Doremus couldn't eat it and my Hannah cried like a good one, great girl as she was.'

'I suppose every one must learn, Mrs. Smith,' said Mrs. Jones blushing as she thought of 'her Henry,' and the cheese she hoped to make for *him*. 'How do begin? What do you da first?'

'Oh, law child, you just take your tub, and set it right in the middle of the floor, like this. It's a good long job, I can tell you, and you'll be sick enough of it before you get through. The first cheese I ever made, I thought my mother was just about the wickedest woman on the face of the earth, because she kept me right at it till it was done. I'd a great sight rather play than work in them days, just like any other gal.'

'And what did she make you do first?' asked Mrs. Jones, thinking to get the needed information in the shape of a story, if in no other way.

'Oh, law, just as I told you. She made me bring yut the great cheese tub and set it right in the middle of the floor. And just as I had got it there, in come young John Smith—him that I married—and he had hurt his eye a copping up in the woods to fix the fence, so the horses couldn't jump out of the paster. His eye was all tied up in a handkerchief, and he couldn't see much to speak on out of the other, for first I knew he walked right over the tub and down he went—ker-slam! I was scared half out of my wits, for I really thought he had broken his neck, but I had to laugh for all that, just as gals always will, and he was so mad that he picked himself up and marched out of the house as straight as he could go. 'There, says mother, you have lost him now, Mirandy!' And I really thought I had, for a week or more when he never came nigh me. But he came round after all, and we were married and a very happy life we have had of it take it with one thing and another—'

'I'm glad to hear it,' said Mrs. Jones. 'What did you do when he fell in the tub? Was there anything in it? Had you put anything in it? Had you put anything in it?'

'Law, no! There hadn't been time, when he come in and fell over it ker slam.'

'And after he had gone what did you put into the tub then?' persisted Mrs Jones.

'Law, me, that tub want good for much after John Smith fell over it ker slam! Mother was mad enough when she looked at it! If the hoops was started in one place they was in fifty! She made John Smith get her a new one before he married me and I made my first cheese in it for him after we came home from our wedding jaunt.'

'And what did you put into the new tub, the first thing?' asked Mrs Jones desperately.

'Well, you see I took that tub and set it right out into the middle of the floor in my own house and John he came in to help, and we were just like all boys and girls then, full of nonsense. And I give him a push, and he give me one, and I declare if he didn't go and fall right over the new tub, ker slam! Mother she came in, and says she, 'Well of all the born fools I ever did see you and John are the biggest, Mirandy!' And some times I begin to think that mother was in the right.'

Mrs Jones began to think so too. She staid chatting half an hour longer with her neighbor but she asked no more questions, and to this day she has not the remotest idea how Mrs John Smith makes her excellent cheese.

NATIONAL HOUSE,

Harlow St., Bangor, Maine,

A. R. GREENOUGH, - - - Proprietor

This House is situated in the most business part of the City and is now open to the travelling community.

The Proprietor hopes by strict and personal attention to receive a liberal share of patronage.

The tables will be furnished with the best the Market affords, and every attention paid to the wants of his guests.

There is attached to this House a good STABLE, with attentive Ostler. Charges moderate.

A. R. GREENOUGH.

Bangor, September 13 1866.

CLOTHING,

CLOTHING.

—AT—

S. B. FIFIELD'S

134 Exchange Street,

BANGOR

I HAVE in stock now the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

CLOTHING

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

that I have ever offered in this city. Just received and Latest styles

All Wool Matched Suits,	$25 00
" " "	20 00
" " "	15 00
" " "	12 00
Union Fancy Matched Suits,	12 00
" " " "	11 00
" " " "	10 00
" " " "	9 00
" " " "	8 00
All Wool Pants and Vest,	12 00
" " " "	10 00
"	9 00
"	00
" " "	00
" " "	00
" " "	6 00
" " "	5 00
Union Fancy Pants and Vest,	5 00
" " " " "	4 50
" " " " "	4 00
" " "	3 00
" " "	2 75
" " "	2 50
" " "	2 25
" " "	2 00
Heavy Cotton Pants,	1 50

Boy's Clothing,

ALL STYLES AND PRICES

Some splendid styles of BOYS' COATEE SUITS all wool and union,—prices from $4 00 [illegible] suit

Also, a large Stock of Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts, White Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers Lumbermen's Shirts and Frocks, Cardigan Jacket, Duck Overalls, Buck Gloves, and all FURNISHING GOODS usually found in a Clothing Warehouse

HATS AND CAPS,

SLEIGH ROBES.

HORSE BLANKETS

☞ A large discount will be made to the Trade on all goods at Wholesale. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock and save by so doing, by getting good styles and goods that you can sell at a profit

Overcoats! Overcoats!

I have a large stock, for Men and Boys,

Moscow Beavers

Castor Beavers,

Simony Beavers,

Union Beavers,

BLACK, BLUE, and BROWN BEAVERS,

Gray and Fancy Chinchilla, all colors that can be found in the market.

Having sold my Custom Business to W. F. CHISAM I am giving my whole attention to the

Ready-Made Department,

And shall be happy to see all of my old customers, and as many new ones as will favor me with a call

Do Not Forget the Place.

134 *Exchange Street.*

S. B. FIFIELD.

Bangor, Sept. 11, 1869. 9m

Special Notice.

THE subscriber, of the late firm of E. & S. S. LOW & CO., tenders thanks to his friends and the public for past patronage long bestowed, and would inform them that he is ready to attend to all orders in the MOVING LINE. Brick, Wood or Stone Buildings, Raised or Moved to order.

☞ Residence, 28 Centre Street. Box 385

S. S. LOW

Bangor, April 1, 1869.

Maine Farmers' Almanac.

FOR 1870, at Wholesale and Retail, at

nov15 CHA'S HIGHT'S.

Bangor Ice Company

HAVING filled our Ice Houses with an abundant supply of PURE ICE we are prepared to supply Hotels, Saloons, Markets, Stores and Families, by the

Month, Season or Year.

All who wish to take Ice before the regular season commences (the 15th of May) will please notify at Office, No's 15 and 17 Broad Street.

Apr29 THO'S A TAYLOR

Turks Island Salt.

17 000 BUSHELS TURKS ISLAND SALT cargo of the brig Atlas, just arrived. Now landing, and for sale by

S. H. DALE & CO.,

Or WEED, WOODMAN & BERRY. July 13

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against depositing rubbish in the Streets and gutters as it is in violation of a City Ordinance, and offenders will be prosecuted.

may 17 TAYLOR DURGIN,

Street Commissioner.

OFFICIAL

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Forty first Congress

Postal Convention between the United States and France

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America, by James Campbell Postmaster General, in Virtue of his constitutional Powers and the General Post Office of France, by Count de Sartiges Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and invested with special Powers to this Effect, to wit —

ARTICLE I There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the French Post Office and the United States Post Office by the means of communication and transportation hereinafter designated to wit —

1st By packets and other steam vessels performing regular service between the ports of France and the ports of the United States

2d By United State mail packets plying between the ports of the United States and the ports of Great Britain

3d And finally by British packets and other British steam vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States

ARTICLE II The French Post Office shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and France of all mails which shall be transported by packets and other steam vessels departing from or bound for France except those which shall be brought to France or sent from France by the United States mail packets.

The French Post Office shall pay, besides as follows —

1st The expenses resulting from the transportation between France and England of all mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post Offices by way of England

2 The transit charges due to the British Post Office for the said mails

3 And finally, the expenses of sea transportation due to the same office for mails exchanged between the French Post Office and the United States Post Office by means of British packets and other British vessels bound for or departing from the ports of Great Britain

[illegible] the United States Post Office shall pay as follows —

1st The expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and France of mails which shall be despatched from one of the two countries to the other by United States mail packets [illegible] between France and the United States

2d The expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and Great Britain of mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post Offices by means of United States mail packets plying between the ports of the United States and the ports of Great Britain

ARTICLE III The exchange of correspondence between the French and United States Post Offices [illegible] shall take place through the following post offices —

ON THE SIDE OF FRANCE

1 Havre

The travelling office from Paris to Calais

ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES

1 New York

2 Boston

3 Philadelphia

4 San Francisco

Independently of the above designated offices of exchange, there may be established by a mutual understanding between the respective Post Office Departments at any other points in the territories of the two countries which [illegible] relations may hereafter be deemed necessary

ARTICLE IV The relation between the French and the United States exchange post offices designated in the preceding article shall be established in the following manner —

1 The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco offices as well by the packets and other steam vessels plying between Havre and New York as by the United States packets and the British packets and other British steam vessels plying between Southampton and New York, between Liverpool and New York and between Liverpool and [illegible]

2d The travelling office from Paris to Calais shall correspond with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco offices by the United States mail packets and the British packets and other British steam vessels plying between Southampton and New York, between Liverpool and New York and between Liverpool and [illegible]

ARTICLE V Correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the French Post Office and United States Post Office shall be delivered conformably to Table A annexed to the present articles

ARTICLE VI Persons who shall wish to send ordinary letters [illegible] unregistered letters either from France and Algeria to the United States and their territories or from the United States and their territories to France and Algeria, may at their choice leave the postage unpaid or pay in advance the postage to the place of destination.

The postage to be levied in France and in Algeria on letters for the United States and their territories paid to destination as well as on unpaid letters coming from the United States and their territories shall be established according to the weight of each letter at the rate of eighty centimes per seven grammes and a half or fraction of seven grammes and a half

Reciprocally the postage to be levied in the United States and in the territories of the United States on letters for France and Algeria paid to destination as well as on unpaid letters coming from France and Algeria, shall be established according to the weight of each letter at the rate of fifteen cents per American quarter ounce or fraction of American quarter ounce

ARTICLE VII The rates of postage to be paid by the French Post Office to the United States Post Office as well on prepaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States as on unpaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States are fixed as follows viz —

1 At the sum of three cents per seven grammes and a half or fraction of seven grammes and a half on each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense of the French Post Office

2 At the sum of nine cents per seven grammes and a half or fraction of seven grammes and a half for each letter transported between the American frontier and the British frontier or from France at the expense of the United States Post Office

And at the sum of twelve cents per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half for each letter transported between the American frontier and the French frontier directly or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England at the expense of the United States

The rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post Office to the French Post Office as well for prepaid letters sent from the United States for France and Algeria as for unpaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States they are fixed as follows —

1 At the sum of three cents per American quarter ounce or fraction of American quarter ounce for each letter transported between the American frontier and the French frontier directly or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States

2 At the sum of six cents per American quarter ounce or fraction of American quarter ounce for each letter transported between the American frontier and the British frontier or from France at the expense of the United States Post Office

And at the sum of twelve cents per American quarter ounce or fraction of American quarter ounce for each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense or on account of the French Post Office

ARTICLE VIII Ordinary letters sent by way of France either from the United States and their territories for the countries mentioned in Table B annexed to the present articles, or from these same countries for the United States and their territories shall be exchanged between the French Post Office and the United States Post Office on the conditions stated in the said table

Ordinary letters sent by way of the United States either from France and Algeria for the countries mentioned in Table C annexed to the present articles or from those same countries for France and Algeria, shall be exchanged between the French Post Office and the United States Post Office on the conditions stated in said Table C

It is understood that in case the conventions which regulate the relations of France with the foreign countries designated in Table B should be modified in such manner as to affect the conditions there stated in that table and reciprocally that in case the conventions which regulate the relations of the United States with the foreign countries designated in Table C should in like manner be modified so as to affect the conditions of transmission stated in that table, these modifications shall be admitted on the one part and on the other according to the information and evidence which the two post offices of France and the United States shall reciprocally furnish one to the other

ARTICLE IX Letters badly addressed or badly directed shall without delay be reciprocally returned by means of the respective exchange offices for the sum which the office sending shall have allowed the other office on those letters

Letters which shall have been addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be respectively delivered or returned charged with the postage which should have been paid by the persons addressed.

ARTICLE X The rates which the two post offices of France and the United States shall mutually have to carry to each others account, shall be marked on the letters at the exchange office from which they are sent in ordinary figures plainly and uniformly, on the right hand of the upper part of the address

The rates of letters unpaid to be carried to the debit of the corresponding office by the sending office shall be marked in black ink those of prepaid letters to be carried to the credit of the corresponding office shall be marked in red ink

ARTICLE XI The United States Post Office shall cause to be placed on the address of the prepaid letters which the United States offices of exchange shall deliver to the French offices of exchange this impression (PAID), stamped in red ink

On its side the French Post Office shall cause the impression (P D) stamped in red ink, to be placed on the letters prepaid to destination, which shall be delivered by the French offices of exchange to the United States offices of exchange

ARTICLE XII The respective offices of exchange shall place upon the superscription of the correspondence of every kind contained in the mails which they shall receive from the corresponding offices of exchange a stamp, with the date, showing the way in which such mails shall have been forwarded.

The stamp to be placed upon the correspondence transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense of or on account of the Post Office of France, shall bear independently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters Serv Fr or Br (French or British Service) This stamp shall be placed in blue ink on the correspondence transmitted direct ly and in red ink on the correspondence transmitted by way of England

The stamp to be placed on the correspondence transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, or the British frontier, at the expense of the United States Post Office, shall bear independently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters Serv Am (American Service) This stamp shall be placed in blue ink, both on the correspondence transmitted direct and on that comprised in the mails of or for the office of Havre, which shall have been transported by the packets of the New York line to Bremen and by the packets plying between Havre and Southampton, without touching the British territory. It shall be placed in red ink on the correspondence comprised in the mails which shall have been transported by the aid of the British Post Office.

ARTICLE XIII. Each of the mails exchanged between the exchange offices of the two countries shall be accompanied by a letter bill, or statement showing the nature, the number, and the weight of the articles which the mail shall contain, as well as the amount of the rates mentioned in Article X. The exchange office to which the mail shall be addressed shall acknowledge its receipt to the exchange office transmitting it, by the next conveyance

The letter bills or statements and the acknowledgments of receipt, of which the French offices of exchange shall make use, shall be conformable to the model D, annexed to the present article

The letter bills or statements and the acknowledgments of receipt, of which the United States exchange offices shall make use, shall be conformable to the model E, in like manner annexed to the present articles.

ARTICLE XIV In cases where on the days fixed for sending the mails an office of exchange shall have no letter to address to the corresponding exchange office the office of transmission shall nevertheless, send in the ordinary form, a mail which shall contain a negative letter bill or statement

ARTICLE XV Letters which cannot be delivered for any cause whatever shall be returned on one part and the other, at the end of each month and more frequently if possible. Those of such letters which shall have been placed in the account shall be returned for the sum at which they have been originally counted by the sending office. Those which shall have been delivered prepaid to destination or to the frontier of the corresponding office shall be returned without charge or deduction

The deduction resulting from charges on correspondence which cannot be delivered shall be established in detailed memorandums conformable to the model F annexed to the present articles

ARTICLE XVI There shall be prepared every three months at the French General Post Office precise accounts, recapitulating the facts relative to the transmission of correspondence between the respective offices of exchange. These accounts which shall have for their base and for vouchers the acknowledgements of receipt of mails sent and received during the period of three months, shall be recapitulated in a general account intended to present the definitive results of the transmission of correspondence exchanged between the two departments

After having been discussed and objections settled the balance of the general account above mentioned shall be paid by the department which shall be found indebted to the other in the course of the quarter which shall follow that to which the account relates

The amount of the accounts shall be paid as follows —

1st In drafts on Washington when the payment shall be in favor of the United States Post Office

2d In drafts on Paris when the payment shall be in favor of the French Post Office

In the latter case the amount of the balance shall be paid in French money at the rate of five francs thirty centimes per dollar

ARTICLE XVII The present articles shall take effect on the first day of April 1857 and they shall remain obligatory until one of the two post offices shall have informed the other a year in advance of its intention to abrogate them

During this last year the before mentioned articles shall continue to be fully and entirely executed without prejudice to the liquidation and payment of the amount of the accounts between the postal departments of the two countries after the expiration of the said term

Made in duplicate original and signed at Washington the second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven

JAMES CAMPBELL [illegible]

Postmaster General

SARTIGES [illegible]

Postal Convention between the United States and Prussia [illegible] *Washington* [illegible] *Berlin 29th August 18*[illegible]

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of Prussia for the [illegible] and Delivery of Letters and Packets [illegible] Mails to be conveyed through England under the 8th Article of the Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the [illegible] December 1848 and through Belgium as well in Virtue of a Convention between Prussia and Belgium as between Great Britain and Belgium the Benefit of the Latter enuring in this Respect to the United States by Virtue of the aforesaid Postal Treaty of 15th December, 1848. In Pursuance of and under the Authority above cited the following Details for such closed mails between the United States and Prussia are hereby agreed upon viz —

ARTICLE I The post offices of New York and Boston shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) shall be the Prussian office of exchange [illegible] between the two countries, by means of the American and English and the English and Belgian mails.

Additional or different offices of exchange may hereafter be selected [illegible] by mutual agreement of the two Post Office Departments.

ARTICLE II The international correspondence hereinafter stated between the United States, their Territories, and Prussia, including all the states now belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union [illegible] subject to the following postal charges viz

The United States postage on each packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be [illegible]

The charges imposed to meet the expenses of the transmission in closed mails between the two countries including sea and British and Belgian transit [illegible]

The Prussian postage [illegible]

[illegible]

Upon all letters originating and posted in one country and deliverable in the other the rates of postage [illegible] payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not however be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate. If the letter is of the weight of half an ounce or under the [illegible] rate will be [illegible] cents

Above half an ounce and not over [illegible] ounce [illegible]

[illegible] one ounce but not exceeding two ounces [illegible]

And the postage will increase in the same ratio [illegible] progression, to wit An additional [illegible] cents for each half ounce or fraction of an ounce

ARTICLE III The United States office of exchange, in charging postage due to the Post Office of Prussia, shall uniformly make use of weights [illegible] having the American ounce [illegible] unit [illegible] and the Prussian offices of exchange in charging the postage due to the United States shall uniformly make use of weights [illegible] being considered equal to one ounce American

ARTICLE IV On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States and mailed to and deliverable in Prussia or in any other of the states forming the German Postal Union or originating and posted in countries beyond the states forming said German Postal Union and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its territories the foreign postage (other than that of the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II And the two Post Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists [illegible] the foreign countries or places in foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid or may be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished neither country is to mail to the other through the closed mails any letter from foreign countries beyond it or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the closed mail is sent

ARTICLE V. Newspapers not weighing more than two ounces each, may be sent in closed mails when the whole postage of six cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office. The Prussian charge will be two cents or the nearest practicable equivalent in Prussian coin per newspaper—the Prussian office to account to Belgium for its transit postage thereon when the newspapers are sent in closed mails from the United States and the United States charge of postage will be four cents per newspaper,—the United States to account with the British Post Office both for the British transit postage of two cents thereon, (whether the paper is sent from or received in the United States) and for the Belgian transit postage of one cent each on newspapers sent in closed mails *from* Prussia. The Prussian newspaper charge of two cents and the American charge of four cents, is to be in all cases collected of the sender and no newspaper shall be admitted in such closed mails unless the whole postage thereon shall have been prepaid. Two thirds of such newspaper postage shall be credited to the United States and one third to Prussia whether the same is collected in Prussia or the United States. Said newspapers are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands open at the sides or ends

ARTICLE VI The Prussian Post Office in respect to all letter postages collected by Prussia from the closed mails, as follows viz —

On mails sent from the United States for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less two cents

And also on mails sent from Prussia for each prepaid letter of half an ounce or under twenty five cents

And in addition thereto the Prussian office to account to Belgium for its transit rate on all letters received in said closed mails from the United States

The United States Post Office, when it collects the postage on letters sent in closed mails to account to the Prussian Post Office as follows viz —

On mails sent from the United States for each prepaid letter weighing half an ounce or less seven cents

And also on mails sent from Prussia for each unpaid letter of half an ounce or under, five cents

And the United States Post Office is to account to the British Post Office for British transit postage at the rate of fifty seven and one half cents per ounce when the mails are conveyed by the British packets across the Atlantic and at the rate of seventeen and one half cents per ounce when conveyed by the United States packets across the Atlantic in either direction. In addition to which the United States Post Office is to account to the British Post Office for the Belgian transit postage at eight cents per ounce on all letters sent in said closed mails *from* Prussia that is when ever in all the above cases, the British and Belgian conveyances are used

ARTICLE VII The United States engage that in the advent of any future reduction by the United States and Great Britain of the Atlantic sea [illegible] on closed mails a corresponding reduction shall at the same time be made in their charge against Prussian offices on account of the Atlantic sea conveyances of letters under this convention

ARTICLE VIII The rates of postage herein agreed on being based on the supposition that four letters to the ounce will be about the average number, it is mutually stipulated and agreed in order to compensate to either party the loss which might be sustained in case the average should be less than four to the ounce that higher rates of postage sufficient to prevent loss to either party, shall be established by agreement between the Post Departments of the two countries, as soon as practicable after the accounts for a single year have been examined and settled, and thereupon such changes shall be made in the sixth article of this convention as shall be just and equitable

ARTICLE IX. The closed mails will be made up at the office of New York or Boston, in the United States respectively, as the conveyance may be directed by the United States Post Office from either of said ports, to Aix la-Chapelle, (Aachen) in Prussia, and at Aix la Chapelle (Aachen) to New York or Boston, according as the conveyance may be directed as aforesaid.

ARTICLE X. Every mail between said offices of exchange in the United States and in Prussia shall be accompanied by a letter bill, specifying the amount due to each office on each class of correspondence according to the number of letters. The receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the mailing exchange office an acknowledgment of the receipt of said mail. Letter bills and acknowledgments shall be according to the forms annexed, marked A and B.

ARTICLE XI. If there should be no letters or other correspondence to send at the usual period for making up said mails from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill, showing that fact, shall nevertheless be sent to the corresponding office.

ARTICLE XII. The letter bills and acknowledgments are to serve as vouchers to the quarterly accounts, and if in checking thereon the amount of postage, there should be a difference between the mailing and receiving office, the amount on the verification side shall be received as the true amount, when checked by two officers.

ARTICLE XIII The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post Office in Washington, according to forms annexed, marked C and D and having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post Office in Berlin the balance shall be paid without delay by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Prussia, it shall be paid over by the United States at Berlin and if in favor of the United States it shall be paid over by Prussia at Washington or to the General Post Office at London to the credit of the United States as the Postmaster General of the United States shall direct.

ARTICLE XIV Dead letters shall be mutually returned after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery according to the regulations of each country and for the same amount of postage originally charged by sending office which shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were sent. These returns of postage are to be claimed in a bill made out agreeably to forms annexed, marked E and F which are to accompany such dead letter. Newspapers which are refused or which become dead in the post offices of either country, are not to be returned.

ARTICLE XV Letters misdirected or missent or which may require the prepayment of postage, shall be returned without delay and credit taken in the letter bill for the amount of postage originally charged upon them. Redirected letters shall be mutually returned by the first post, charged with the additional postage for such return, and credits shall be taken in the letter bill for such postage as the receiving office has been charged with, with its share of the additional charge

ARTICLE XVI On all prepaid letters the payment of the postage shall be distinctly marked by stamping the word Paid and the amount of postage in red ink on the upper right hand corner of the letter and the stamp of the exchange office sending the letter shall in every instance be impressed on the face of the letter and the stamp of the exchange office receiving the letter shall, in every instance be impressed on the back of the same. The name of the ship by which the letters are received or sent or the words Am Packet" or Br Packet as they are carried by the one or the other shall also be stamped on the back of each letter so that the amount of credit to be allowed in the British Post Office for dead letters may be ascertained.

ARTICLE XVII The United States exchange office shall, upon each despatch of closed mails to Prussia, insert in the letter bill the British Post office by the same ship under the tenth article of the postal convention between the United States and Great Britain of 15th December 1848, the weight of letters and number of newspapers sent, and on receipt of each closed mail from Prussia shall insert in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the British mails the weight of letters and number of newspapers received in the closed mails from Prussia.

ARTICLE XVIII The United States Post Office is to take credit from the British Post Office for all British transit and sea postage charged on such letters transmitted to the United States and Prussia as have become dead or were missent or misdirected as well as for the Belgian transit postage on such letters sent in all closed mails *from* Prussia and the Prussian office is to take credit of the Belgian office for the Belgian transit postage on such letters sent in said closed mails *to* the United States

ARTICLE XIX In case any change [illegible] the Governments shall be [illegible] by either party the same may be [illegible] by such party and when the detail thereof shall be agreed [illegible] the [illegible] shall be considered [illegible] amended accordingly. And it is also agreed that all arrangements with Great Britain and Belgium [illegible] in the [illegible] this [illegible] shall be retained at a fixed rate per ounce of periodicals and [illegible] other than newspapers the weight of the packages [illegible] matter [illegible]

ARTICLE XX It is agreed that [illegible] the party at the expiration of [illegible] from the time that notice [illegible] of its being concluded. Provided [illegible] British transit postage or charges on the closed mails [illegible] the provisional agreement between Great Britain and Prussia [illegible] annulled by [illegible] the expiration [illegible] the other

In testimony whereof the heads of the [illegible] affixed their names and seals of [illegible] respectively

[illegible] N K HALL

[illegible] Postmaster General

VON DER HEYDT

Royal Prussian Minister [illegible]

Berlin the [illegible] August 18[illegible]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of Prussia providing for the Registration of valuable Letters to be conveyed in the closed Mails between the United States and Prussia

ARTICLE I Letters alleged to be valuable [illegible] posted [illegible] in the United States [illegible] and addressed to Prussia or [illegible] German Austrian Postal Union [illegible] the two Austrian Postal Union [illegible] the United States and deliverable in the respective exchange offices of New York, Boston and Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) [illegible] conveyed by means of the American and British and Belgian mail lines shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same. *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at the mailing office. *And provided also*, That no such registration shall be [illegible] that it shall not render the respective Post Office Departments of the United States or of Prussia or their revenues liable for the loss of such letters or packages or the contents thereof

ARTICLE II All such letters [illegible] mailed at the interior of the United States [illegible] to their exchange offices [illegible] and [illegible] shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations [illegible] used in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York and Boston or Aachen respectively [illegible] the purpose of being forwarded thence to the first outgoing mail

ARTICLE III The respective exchange offices of New York or Boston and Aachen shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter or parcel of registered letters originally mailed at the offices of exchange or sent to them to be forwarded as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II and shall enter thereon the name of the person addressed, the post office to which it is to be mailed for delivery and the rates of postage [illegible] letter [illegible]

[illegible] offices will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters in a separate package from the unregistered letters and seal each package after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bill shall be enclosed in the package containing them and shall be enclosed [illegible] and addressed to the corresponding exchange office [illegible] New York

ARTICLE IV On receipt [illegible] registered letters delivery or distribution at the other of the respective exchange offices of Aachen, Boston or New York the postmaster [illegible] will compare the letters with the bill and [illegible] [illegible] there be one in the manner [illegible] with regard to registered letters received from [illegible] [illegible] He will then fill up the corresponding return bill noting [illegible] whether correct or otherwise and will return it [illegible] to the office of mailing [New York, Boston or Aachen] as the case may be

ARTICLE V Registered letters received [illegible] New York or Boston [illegible] destined for [illegible] shall be forwarded in the same manner [illegible] other registered letters originally mailed at either office

ARTICLE VI The United States and Prussian Post Offices shall reciprocally account to each other for all such registered letters as shall be [illegible] between them in the same manner as is provided in the postal convention signed at Washington the 17th of July and at Berlin on the 26th day of August 1852 but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States and the Prussian Post Department [illegible] [illegible] registered letters sent from Prussia to the United States

In witness whereof the heads of the departments have affixed their names and seal [illegible] the opposite [illegible] dates set opposite to [illegible] respectively

[L S] JAMES CAMPBELL

Washington August [illegible] Postmaster General

[L S] VON DER HEYDT

His Prussian Majesty's Minister for [illegible] Commerce [illegible] and Public Works

Berlin Oct [illegible] 18[illegible]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of Prussia

In pursuance of the power granted by Article I of the postal convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Prussia, signed at Washington on the 17th of July and at Berlin on the 26th of August 1852 to select additional or different offices of exchange in either of both countries by mutual agreement [illegible] administration the following additional article [illegible] hereby agreed upon viz

ARTICLE I There shall be established on the part of the United States additional offices of exchange at Portland Detroit and Chicago respectively to correspond with Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) by closed mail through England by means of Canadian mail packets plying between Liverpool and Portland during the winter, and between Liverpool and River du Loup or Quebec in summer

ARTICLE II The description of letters which shall be comprised in the closed mails forwarded from the said United States exchange offices to Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) and received from the Prussian exchange office of Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) to Portland Detroit and Chicago respectively, shall be from time to time arranged by correspondence between the Post Office Departments of the two countries

ARTICLE III The respective Post Office Departments of the two countries are to account with each other for the international and other correspondence exchanged by means of the Canadian mail packets precisely in the same manner as if the sea transportation were performed by a United States packet between New York and Liverpool

ARTICLE IV The present articles shall be considered as additional to the original articles of the postal convention between the United States and Prussia signed at Washington the 17th July and at Berlin the 26th August, 1852 and shall go into effect in each country at the expiration of fifteen days from the time that notice is received of their being concluded

In witness whereof, the heads of the departments have fixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each respectively

[L S] J. HOLT

Postmaster General

December 28 1860

[L S] VON DER HEYDT

Royal Prussian Minister of State for Commerce Trades, and Public Works

Berlin April 24, 1861.

Cough Balsam.

We understand the demand for this admirable remedy—WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM—is constantly increasing, and that too, without newspaper puffs and false advertising. The people have found out its great excellence for whooping cough and all throat and lung troubles for children or adults. For sale by all Druggists and by the Proprietor. E. F. BRADBURY, 6 and 8 Smith's Block, and Central Street. oct6eodsw

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature, for a law regulating the scaling of logs on the Penobscot River and its tributaries

BLUNT, HINMAN & CO.
C. G. STERNES & CO
DANIEL SARGENT,
PALMER & JOHNSON,
N. C. AYER & CO.,
D. R. STOCKWELL, & CO.
J. W. PORTER.

Bangor, Dec 11 1869.

Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of Maine, at its next session, for an act to incorporate Shin Brook Dam Company, with authority to build or purchase and maintain a dam on Shin Brook, at or near the outlet of the lower Shin Pond in township number five, range seven, County of Penobscot, with the right to take tolls on logs or other lumber passing through said dam, and other powers incident to such corporations.

SAMUEL M. KIMBALL,
SIMEON CARPENTER.

November, 30th, 1869. Deci

Legislative Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the undersigned will petition the Legislature of Maine at its next session, for a charter for a railroad company, to build a railroad from some point on the line of the North American and European Railway northward by the most feasible and direct route through Aroostook county to the town of Houlton

J. P. RAWSON
CHARLES STETSON,
CHAS. L. DOLF
WM. H. McCRILLIS.

Bangor, Sept 29 1869 dec3 oaw3w

Legislative Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature asking for the enactment of a law regulating the occupation of the Penobscot River for turning in logs from the boom above Oldtown to be driven to mills below.

N. C. AYER & CO.
BABB & STRICKLAND.
WM. T. PEARSON
D. R. STOCKWELL
JAMES WALKER & CO.
WM. H. STRICKLAND & CO.
O. W. GILMAN.

Bangor, Nov 3 1869

THE next Legislature will be asked by owners of Sanford's Independent Line, for a charter to build a wharf in the town of Winterport

LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

Bangor, Dec 1, 1869

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the town of Veazie will petition the next Legislature for the passage of an act annexing the town of Veazie to the city of Bangor

N. WARREN,
EPHRAIM MOORE,
E. PARKHURST,

dec2 oaw3w* and others

To the Legislature of Maine

THE Bangor Water Company give notice that they shall apply at the coming session of the Legislature for an amendment to their charter, authorizing them to take and use the water of Fitz Pond in Clifton, and such other amendments as shall be needed to carry the same into effect

nov23 J. SWETT ROWE, Clerk

To whom it may Concern,

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with others, their associates, will apply to the next Legislature of Maine for an act of incorporation for quarrying, manufacturing and marketing slates.

WALTER G. MORRILL,
CHAS. H. CHANDLER.

Bangor, Nov 29, 1869 nov30

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned petition your Honorable Body to grant them a charter for a Railroad from Bucksport through Orrington and Brewer, across Penobscot River, to connect with some other railroad at Bangor.

T. C. WOODMAN,

Bucksport, Nov 27 1869 n30 and others

To the Honorable Legislature of Maine next to be Assembled.

THE undersigned respectfully ask that they, with such persons as may be associated with them, may be incorporated under the name of the Canada Falls Dam Company, with power to improve the South Branch of the West Branch of the Penobscot at and above Canada Falls, and to erect dams thereon, to facilitate the driving of logs, with the right to take toll, and with the powers and privileges usually granted to similar corporations.

HENRY E. PRENTISS,
F. H. & G. L. DILLINGHAM,
E. A. UPTON
J. W. BALDWIN
WM. H. McCRILLIS
S. LARRABEE
JOHN CRICKEY,
HENRY M. PRENTISS

[illegible]r, Nov 22 1869 eTh

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled

THE undersigned, citizens of Maine, with their associates, pray for an act of incorporation, with authority to erect and maintain a toll bridge across the Piscataquis River in Howland, in the county of Penobscot, near its mouth, above or below the mill dam, with the right to collect tolls for passing over the same

ALBERT EMERSON,
SOLOMON PARSONS,
I. R. CLARK
S. H. DALE
ISAIAH STETSON,
GEO. STETSON,
HENRY E. PRENTISS.

Nov 29 1869 nov27

Legislative Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern that the undersigned will petition the Legislature of the State of Maine, at its next session for a charter for a railroad company, to build a railroad from some point on the line of the European and North American Railway northward, through Aroostook County to some point on the St. John River

SAM'L F. HERSEY.
NOAH WOODS.
G. K. JEWETT.

Bangor, Nov 27, 1869 tm

Legislative Notice.

The undersigned respectfully give notice to all interested, that they shall petition the Legislature of this State at its coming session, to grant them the right to erect and maintain piers in the Penobscot river to low water mark, for the purpose of holding logs, along their entire mill property bordering on the river in the towns of Eddington and Brewer

I. R. CLARK
CHAS. K. MILLER,
RUFUS GILMORE,
MELLEN GILMORE,
JOSHUA CHAMBERLAIN.

Dated at Brewer this 27th day of November, 1869

nov27 e3w*

To the Legislature of Maine for 1870.

THE undersigned respectfully ask to be allowed a toll on a turnpike from head of Moosehead Lake to the West Branch of Penobscot River, where a road has been maintained

WM. H. STRICKLAND & CO.
ABNER COBURN.

Bangor, Nov. 18, 1869

To the Legislature of Maine for 1870,

THE undersigned respectfully ask for a toll on a turnpike constructed by them from Chesuncook Lake to the Northeast Carry, so called

W. H. STRICKLAND,
For self and others.

Bangor, Nov 18, 1869

THE Stillwater Canal Corporation, give notice they will petition the Legislature at its coming session for an increase of tolls on their Canal.

L. P. BUTLER, Sec'y.

Orono Nov 22, 1869 nov23 3w

To the Honorable Legislature of Maine next to be Assembled.

THE undersigned respectfully ask that they, with such persons as may be associated with them, may be incorporated under the name of the Wassataquoik Dam Company, with the power to improve the Wassataquoik river, in Piscataquis Co, and erect dams thereon, with the right to take toll, and with the powers and privileges usually granted to similar corporations

J. W. PORTER
JOHN A. PETERS,
F. S. COE
I. A. WILSON
EUGENE HALE
JOHN APPLETON,
THOS W. PORTER.

Bangor, Nov 27 1869

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature for the incorporation of the Whiton Carriage Manufacturing company

Nov7 3w

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE WILL BE ASKED for a charter to build a Railroad from Bangor to Ellsworth, direct, and to allow the City of Bangor to aid the same. nov24—3w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the City of Bangor will petition the next Legislature for several amendments to the City Charter. Also for amendments to the Charter of the Bangor Water Company by which the time allowed the city to take the charter of said Water Company may be extended.

S. D. THURSTON, Mayor

Bangor Nov. 23, 1869. nov24

Notice of Petition to the Legislature

THE undersigned give notice that they will present a petition to the next Legislature for an act to incorporate the Russell Stream Dam Company with the right to build and maintain a Dam at or near the foot of Russell Pond on Township No 4 Range 15 with authority to collect an equitable toll on Logs passing said Dam with such other powers as are incident to such Corporations.

G. L. BOYNTON
F. S. COE
LEVI BRADLEY
M. S. DRUMMOND & SON.

Bangor Nov 22, 1869 nov23 eTu3w

Notice of Petition to the Legislature,

THE undersigned give notice that they will present a petition to the next Legislature, for an act of incorporation, granting them the right of a boom navigation on the Mattawamkeag River.

EBEN'R WEBSTER,
CHAS D. BRYANT,
D. R. STOCKWELL & CO.

Bangor Nov 21 1869 eW3w

NOTICE.

THE Bonds of the City of Bangor, issued to aid in building the B & P Railroad, are now in the market. These Bonds are of the denominations of $500 and $1000, payable in thirty years, with semi annual coupons attached—principal payable in Boston—interest payable in Boston or Bangor. They are commended as a perfectly safe and reliable investment for agents, guardians, corporations, and individuals investing their own or the funds of others.

Applications for Bonds may be made by letter, or in person, to S. D. THURSTON,

Treas B & P. R. R. Co.

Bangor, May 18, 1869

STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, a fine assortment at HIGHT'S.

International Steamship Co.

EASTPORT, CALAIS, and St. JOHN

DIGBY, WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

On and after MONDAY, Sept 27th the Steamer New Brunswick, Capt E B Winchester, and the steamer New England, Capt E Field, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State St., every Monday and Thursday, at 6 o'clock P M., for Eastport and St. John

Returning will leave St. John and Eastport on same days

Connecting at Eastport with the Steamer BELLE BROWN, for St. Andrews and Calais and with N. B. & C. Railway for Woodstock and Houlton stations.

Connecting at St John with the Steamer Empress, for Digby, Windsor and Halifax, and with the E. & N. A. Railway for Shediac and intermediate stations. Connections at St John for Fredericton and Charlottetown P. E. I.

☞ Freight received on days of sailing until four o'clock, P. M.

sept20 dtf A. R. STUBBS, Agent

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s

THROUGH LINE TO

California and China.

Steamers leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the

5th, and 21st,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

December 4th —HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Manzanillo, that of the 1st connects at Panama with Steamers for South Pacific ports, 5th and 21st for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Jan 1st, 1870

For freight, passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, on the wharf foot of CANAL Street North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent,

Or to C. L. BARTLETT & CO., New England Agents, 16 Broad Street, Boston, and P. M. BLAKE, 9 Central-st., Bangor.

June 28th, 1869

FALL RIVER LINE,

FOR New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all principal points West South and South-West, via Taunton, Fall River and Newport

☞ Cabin, $5 00 Deck, $4,00. Baggage checked through and transferred in N. Y. free of charge.

New York trains leave the Old Colony and Newport Railway Depot, corner of South and Kneeland streets, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows at 4 30 P M., arriving in Fall River 40 minutes in advance of the regular Steamboat Train, which leaves Boston at 5 30 P. M., connecting at Fall River with the new and magnificent steamers PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. Simmons, BRISTOL, Capt. Benj. Brayton. These steamers are the fastest and most reliable boats on the Sound, built expressly for speed, safety, and comfort. This Line connects with all the Southern Boats and Railroad Lines from New York going West and South, and convenient to the California Steamers.

"*To Shippers of Freight*" this Line, with its new and extensive depot accommodations in Boston, and large pier in New York, (exclusively for the business of the Line,) is supplied with facilities for freight and passenger business which cannot be surpassed. Freight always taken at low rates, and forwarded with despatch.

New York Express Freight Train leave Boston at 1 30 P M., goods arrive in New York next morning about 6 A.M. Freight leaving New York arrives in Boston on the following day, at 9 in A. M.

For tickets, berths and staterooms, apply at the Company's office, at No 3 Old State House, corner of Washington and State streets, and at Old Colony and Newport Railroad Depot, corner of South and Kneeland streets, Boston.

Steamers leave New York daily (Sundays excepted,) from Pier 30 North River, foot of Chamber st., at 1 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr. Pres't,
M. R. SIMONS,

Managing Director Narragansett Steamship Co.

GEO SHIVERICK,

Passenger and Freight Agent,

nov3 may15 1y

Maine Steamship Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE

On and after the 18th inst., the fine steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA will, until further notice, run as follows

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage in State Room, $5. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and all parts of Maine

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamer as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland

For freight or passage, apply to

EMERY & FOX,
Galt's Wharf Portland
J. F. AMES,
Pier 38 East River

Portland, May 11th, 1868.

FOR BOSTON.

The new and superior sea-going steamers

John Brooks & Montreal.

Having been fitted up at great expense with a large number of beautiful State Rooms, will run the season as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock and India Wharf, Boston, every day at 5 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted)

Fare in Cabin, $1 50

Deck Fare, 1 00

Freight taken as usual.

Sept. 27, 1869 dtf L. BILLINGS Agent

Shortest Route to New York

INSIDE LINE via STONINGTON,

From Boston, and Providence Railway Station at 5 30 o'clock, P. M., (Sunday excepted), connecting with new and elegant Steamers at Stonington, and arrive at New York in time for early trains South and West, and

Ahead of all other Lines.

In case of fog or storm, passengers by paying $1 extra can take the Night Express Train via Shore Line, leaving Stonington at 11 30 P. M., and reaching New York before 6 o'clock A. M.

J. W. RICHARDSON, *Agent.*

134 Washington Street, Boston.

April 26, 1869

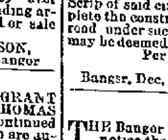
To Shingle Manufacturers

HAVING obtained an extension of my Patent for Shingle Machines, which embraces all machines sawing lengthwise of the wood or with its grain I hereby notify all persons that the only parties authorized to build those machines east of the Kennebec river are the Muzzy Iron Works and Thomas N. Egery of Bangor. All persons purchasing of other parties are liable to prosecution, and must not hope to escape notice

H. H. EVARTS.

Bangor, Maine, Sept 14th 1869 dtf

American Glass Window



PULLEYS. The simplest, most durable, and very much the cheapest window pulley ever made. Approved by leading architects and builders. For sale by

THO'S JENNESS & SON,

je21 6m No 12 West Market Square, Bangor

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr B S GRANT this day retires from the firm of THOMAS HERSEY & CO. The business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.

THOMAS HERSEY.
B S GRANT
J A BUZZELL

Bangor, Sept. 27, 1869 sept28

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of Ricker & Ireland, is dissolved by mutual consent, and all demands against the firm will be paid by J. S. Ricker, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOS S. RICKER
ROBY IRELAND.

Bangor, October 11 1869.

N. B.—The undersigned will continue the importing wholesale and retail Crockery China and Glass Ware business at the old stand, No. 1 Main St., and all indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to

oct11 J. S. RICKER & CO.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Connor & Appleton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm, will be settled by Henry A. Appleton, at the old store 13 Central Street.

F. P. CONNER,
H. A. APPLETON.

Bangor, Nov 3, 1869

Dissolution.

THE firm of HODGKINS & CO, was dissolved Sept. 13th, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either party.

I. A. HODGKINS,
M. E. HODGKINS.

Bangor, Oct 1, 1869.

The undersigned, having formed a copartnership under the name and style of

HODGKINS, HALL & CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the

CORN, FLOUR & GROCERY BUSINESS,

Have leased Store 106 Exchange Street, formerly occupied by WILLIAM JEWELL, where they will be pleased to see their friends, and all who wish to buy good goods at low prices.

J. M. HODGKINS.
SAM'L O. HALL.
M. E. HODGKINS.

oct4

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of HODGKINS & CO., and will carry on the business of the old firm at the same place, No. 76 Exchange Street.

I. A. HODGKINS.
N. M. HARTWELL.

Bangor, Sept. 14, 1869. oct5

European and North American Railway.

ON and after Nov. 22d, 1869, Trains will run as follows.—

Leave Bangor (Exchange St.) for Mattawamkeag at 7 30 A. M., and 7 20 P. M. For Milford 11 30 A. M., and 5 30 and 7 20 P. M.

Leave Mattawamkeag for Bangor at [illegible] and 1 10 P. M.

Leave Milford for Bangor at [illegible] and 1 50 and 5.15 P. M.

Trains due in Bangor (Exchange Street) 9.25 A. M. and 2 45 and 6 35 P. M.

The 4 25 A. M. train from Mattawamkeag and 7 20 P. M. train from Bangor will stop at Hope, Basin Mills or Webster.

Bangor, Nov 20th, 1869. J. [illegible]

Maine Central Railroad

ON and after MONDAY, June 14, passenger Trains for Boston, Portland and intermediate stations on this Road, leave Bangor at 7 50 A. M.

Accommodation Train for Dexter and intermediate stations will leave [illegible]

Accommodation Train from Waterville for will be due in Bangor at 10 50 A. M. Portland and Boston at 7 15 P. M.

Tickets sold to all stations on this road for Boston, and baggage checked.

June, 1869, EDWIN [illegible]

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC [illegible]

Lower Kennebec Route to Portland and Boston, via Augusta

Summer Arrangement, May 2, 1869

PASSENGER TRAIN leave [illegible] for Portland and Boston, upon the arrival of the Bangor train, connecting with [illegible] leaving at 3 P. M.

Leave Portland daily at 12 45 P. M., connecting with train leaving Boston at 7 [illegible] A. M. [illegible] nceting at Kendall's Mills with train on Maine Central for Newport, Dexter, Bangor, &c.

Passengers from Bangor, Newport, Dexter will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills only after taking the cars of the Portland and Kennebec Road, the Conductor will furnish tickets and make the fare the same through to Portland or Boston as via the Maine Central Road.

Fare as low by this route as by the Maine Central and tickets purchased in Boston for Maine Central stations are good for a passage on this line. Passengers from Bangor, Newport, &c., will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills only, and after taking the cars of the Portland and Kennebec Road the Conductor will furnish ticket, and make the same through to Portland or Boston as via Maine Central.

Passengers for Newport, Dexter, Bangor, Augusta, will change cars at the [illegible] Portland, making connection at Kendall's Mills with train on Maine Central. Ample time [illegible] ner is given at Kendall's Mills.

Through tickets are sold at Boston for stations on this line, and Dexter, Bangor, &c., Maine Central.

Through freight trains leave Boston at [illegible] P. M., arriving at Brunswick the following [illegible] at 7 00 A. M., Bath 7 30, Lewiston 9 [illegible] Waterville 11 30, Kendall's Mills 1 [illegible] and Skowhegan 1 0 P. M.

Stages leave Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan [illegible] boro', Augusta and Bath for the [illegible] North and East on their routes.

Augusta, April 30, 1869 L. L. LINCOLN

Penobscot Savings Bank,

THIS BANK (chartered by the last Legislature) is now ready to transact business. Deposits will be received upon as favorable terms as at any other similar institution, at the Banking Room of the Eastern Bank Mercantile Square. The well known responsibility of the parties connected with it is a sufficient guarantee of its safety and success.

A. M. ROBERTS, President,
EDWIN CLARK Tre

Bangor, April 1, 1869

Prisoners of War,

REBEL PRISONS!

BY LAWS JUST ENACTED, each soldier will be paid money in lieu of rations for each day he was held a prisoner of war by the rebels.

Also, the same will be paid to the next of kin of every soldier who died while a prisoner, or who died after his release, for all the time he was a prisoner to be paid in the following order:

First, To the soldier's widow, if any

Second, To his children, if none—

Third, To his parents, if none—

Fourth, Brothers and sisters

Blanks of all kinds and full directions have been furnished me from Washington and I am prepared to collect these claims on very reasonable terms. Full information given at my office, all free of charge.

Blanks to be signed can be sent by mail [illegible] ication.

These cases are settled without the aid of friends claims usually [illegible]

C. P. BROWN,

Att'y and Claim Agent

N. B.—Pensions, Bounty, Pay, Extra Pay and War Claims collected as heretofore [illegible]

New Store,------New Goods,

Mr. JOHN A. KELLEY,

HAVING leased the Store No [illegible] (two doors North Penobscot Exchange) [illegible] leave to inform his former patrons and [illegible] generally, that he has opened the same [illegible] and choice STOCK OF GOODS, consisting [illegible]

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Also, a large assortment of CLOTHS of the latest styles such as PILOTS, CHINCHILLAS, BEAVERS and MOSCOW BEAVERS, DOESKINS, BROAD CLOTHS, &c., which he will sell at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

P. S. The Custom Department will be under the immediate supervision of Mr KELLEY, who will pay strict attention to the cutting of MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING

J. A. KELLEY

Bangor, Nov. [illegible]0th, 1869

NEW MUSIC

nov17 at DURENS

Buffalo Robes Repaired.

WOLF AND BUFFALO ROBES repaired made to order. Apply at Corner of [illegible] and Garland Streets. Mrs R. C. WYATT

Nov2 3t

Groceries & Provisions.

CIDER VINEGAR,
PICKLES,
SPICES,
CLOTHES PINS
SUGAR
TEA
C[illegible]

SOAPS. ALL KINDS,

SALERATUS, &c., &c

Wholesale and retail as Cheap as the cheapest

may 9 JOHN F. KIMBALL & SO[illegible]

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature next to assemble

THE Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Company respectfully petitions that the City of Bangor may be granted permission to extend further aid to said Railroad Company by issuing the Bonds or Scrip of said city to an amount sufficient to complete the construction and equipment of said Railroad under such restrictions as the Legislature may be deemed expedient.

Per order of the Directors.

ISAIAH STETSON President

Bangor, Dec. 6, 1869.

Notice.

THE Bangor Water Power Company hereby give notice that they shall apply at the coming session of the Legislature, for the renewal and extension, for the term of three years, of franchises heretofore granted to them, and for a grant of power to take at an appraisement [illegible] needed to connect their proposed dam with shores of the Penobscot River.

F. A. WILSON Clerk

Bangor, Dec 4 1869. dec

Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad Co.

IN compliance with an order of the Board of Directors of said Company, I shall sell at Public Auction at their office in Hayford Block in the City of Belfast, on Monday the 20th day of December next at 10 o'clock A. M., for non-payment of assessments made thereon on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1868 the 2th day of March A. D. 1869, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1869 and the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1869, the following described Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company viz

Names of Shareholders,	No of Shares	Names of Shareholders	S[illegible]
Hiram O. Alden,	50	James C. Lewis,	
Hugh J. Anderson, Jr	10	Wm McGilvery	
Oakes Angier,	4	James Y. McClintock	
Wm. A. Atkinson,	2	Nahum P. Monroe,	
Wm H. Burrill,	5	Thomas Marshall	
Amos R. Boynton,	2	Newell Mansfield,	
Alden D. Chase,	5	Calvin Moore	
Hiram Chase	3	Mrs Ann S. Mont[illegible]	
Milton F. Carter,	2	Richard Moody	
Albert M. Carter,	2	Howard Murphy,	
George W. Cottrell,	2	Samuel Miller,	
Orren Cunningham,	1	Salathael Nickerson	
Wm. O. Cunningham,	1	Robert O. Patterson	
Everett S. Carter,	1	H. N. Palmer,	
J. G. Cook,	1	William Pottle,	
Wilson Carter,	1	Ephraim Redman,	
David W. Dyer,	3	Sherburne Sleeper	
Andrew J. Dean,	2	George R. Sleeper	
George G. Davis,	1	Amos Storer	
Joseph Dennett,	1	Simeon Staple,	
James E. Doak,	1	Benj. L. Smalley,	
Jacob W. Eastman,	1	Horatio Spicer,	
Asa Faunce,	5	Rufus B. Stephenson	
James Gilmore	3	Charles R. Thom	
Charles A. Gilmore,	2	Joseph Williamson,	
Charles B. Hazeltine,	50	Wm. M. Woods,	
Joseph F. Hall,	30	Miss Augusta Well	
Daniel Haraden,	5	George Woods,	
Calvin Hervey,	5	Hiram E. Wright,	
E. C. Hilton,	3	Chas. P. Walker,	
Alfred W. Johnson,	100	George W. Wale	
Horatio H. Johnson,	0	Town of Brooks,	
Edward Johnson,	10	Town of Unity,	
John H. Lane,	1		

W. T. COLBURN,

Treasurer of the B. & M. L. R. R. Co

Belfast, Nov. 10, 1869.